

ANKS BAG 13,300; PUSH ON

CITY'S FOURTH LOAN QUOTA IS \$250,000,000

Averages \$100 for Every Man, Woman and Child.

Chicago's quota in the fourth Liberty loan, which starts Sept. 28, is to be \$250,000,000. The figure was announced last night at a dinner given by members of the Liberty loan committee to press representatives of the city.

This means an average subscription of \$100 for every man, woman, and child in Cook county, if Chicago is to be "over the top" once more. The quota for the seventh federal reserve district is \$840,000,000.

There is no doubt, said Charles H. Schweppe last night, "that the amount of the next loan will be \$600,000,000." This is the amount mentioned a few days ago by Secretary McAdoo.

Quotas Show Increase. The quotas, both for Chicago and the seventh federal reserve district, show a considerable increase over those of preceding loans. In the third loan Chicago's quota was \$150,000,000, a percentage of 107.37. The quota for the district was \$420,000,000, or 280 per cent more than the quota in the second loan.

The average subscription in the third loan was \$100. In the second loan Chicago's quota in the second loan was \$100,000,000, her subscription \$17,000,000. In the first three loans Cook county subscribed \$40,000,000.

Change in Method. A radical change in the method of raising the quota is to be made, according to Charles W. Folds, head of the loan in Chicago. Promiscuous advertising, including the street corner variety, is to be largely eliminated. The drive is to be concentrated, it was stated, on homes and places of business. The ward organization, under the supervision of Alvin Krammer, will handle the former, the "rainbow" or trades division the latter. Phil R. Clark is in charge of this division.

"Selling will be permitted," said Mr. Folds, "in hotels and theaters. This seems to be necessary, but for the rest it will be confined to the two lines indicated."

THE DREAM AND THE AWAKENING



AS HE DREAMED.



AS HE AWAKENS.

POPULAR POWER GROWS IN JAPAN; WAGES MOVE UP

TOKYO, Sunday, Sept. 15.—[By the Associated Press.]—The astounding increase in the cost of living continues to affect all aspects of life, and is generally attributed to the overwhelming excess of exports. The government has decided to meet the grave economic problem by increasing all salaries 50 per cent and private employees are following the government's lead.

The government has managed a far-reaching investigation into economic, labor, and social problems, having adopted all practical measures of relief, the impression generally is that the cabinet will soon resign and this is expected further to relieve the internal situation.

Representative leaders and the conservative newspapers emphasize their belief that Japan, affected by the current of world thought, has entered a new era of development; that the masses of the people are beginning to perceive their power and that all questions must be faced and met squarely to avoid further trouble.

While it was not announced at the dinner, it is understood that an elaborate system has been devised to make sure that each Chicagoan does his share in subscribing for the loan. A check has been established for certain amounts, and instead of allowing persons to fix the subscription themselves, every one will be told what he ought to subscribe and will be asked to do so.

Want Early Subscriptions. Another point to be insisted upon in the making of subscriptions early in the campaign and the subscribing of the total amount at one time. Many thousands of houses and large corporations, it was stated by Alvin Krammer, are in the habit of waiting until the last day of the drive in order to save interest. Then, too, if a man makes a number of subscriptions in different ways, it is hard for the committee to keep check on him and be sure that he has subscribed his personal quota. According to the system outlined, he gives in his total subscription at once, either at home, through the ward organization, or at his office in place of employment, through the drive division.

Lead as They Fight. "Lead as they fight" is to be the slogan of the drive. War aims was the driving point of the first loan. It was said last night, largely in line with German atrocities provided the drive for the next two loans. Now, however, Chicagoans are to be asked to subscribe simply because thousands of Chicago boys—sons and brothers, fathers, husbands, and sweethearts—are "over there."

"And Chicago will go over the top," said James H. Forgan, president of the United National bank, in his brief, enthusiastic speech over the top, again, as Chicago before.

The policemen strike in Cincinnati for more wages.

DEATH IS SEQUEL TO 'KIDDING COPS'

Policeman in Obeying Order, 'Shoot to Kill,' Slays Boy.

"Come on, boys. Let's sneak up an alley, kid the coppers, and get 'em to chase us," said Bert Knall, 17 years old, to his youthful pals last night. "Shoot to kill. Dear, Moran, McElane and Bopp are at large. Don't let them shoot first," was the order to policemen.

A half hour after Bert Knall, son of U. A. Knall, 1553 North Wells street, and three boy comrades had decided to "kid the cops" Bert was taken to the Hamilton hospital with a bullet through his head. He died at 1:30 this morning. He was shot by Patrolman Shelby Gott of the Chicago avenue station after being ordered twice to halt.

Police Got Burglar Call. The police at the station had just received two complaints that burglars were operating in the Gold Coast section. The first warning was that four young men, acting in a suspicious manner, were in an alley directly behind the Frederick B. Countess home, 1334 Lake Shore drive.

The second, from a private watch service, reported that a door at the rear of 70 East Bellevue place was ajar and robbery was suspected. Police were sent out to search the district. Patrolman Gott came upon four young men in an alley. Thinking of the four who had just escaped jail, and warned to watch out for the four who were believed out on a robbery expedition in the neighborhood, he drew his gun.

Ignored Command to Halt. Witnesses say he called twice to the boys to halt. They ran on—kidding the cops. He shot once. The boy fell. Charles Post, 154 North La Salle street, a boy friend, identified him in the hospital. Young Post said Knall and the other boys had invited him to go with them and "kid the cops," but discretion led him to decline.

Young Knall was a driver for W. E. Kuhn, a grocer, 3444 North Wells street.

THE WEATHER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.

Sunrise, 6:29 A. M.; sunset, 7:09 P. M. Moon sets at 12:41 A. M. Sunday, Chicago and vicinity.—Partly cloudy; fair; day: Sunday increasing cloudiness and cooler; gentle variable winds Saturday, becoming moderate north to northeast Sunday. Illinois—Partly cloudy Saturday; warmer, increasing cloudiness; Sunday fair in south, increasing cloudiness and cooler in north portion.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO. (Last 24 hours.) MAXIMUM, 6 P. M. 70 MINIMUM, 4 A. M. 59

U. S. HOLDS UP 'THE NATION,' CRITIC OF RAIDS

New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The postoffice authorities have held up the Sept. 14 issue of the Nation, Oswald Garrison Villard's weekly. Villard, who recently disposed of his controlling interest in the New York Evening Post to devote his time to the magazine, asserted today he knows of no reason why the weekly should have been held up. He stated that he had received a notice from the postoffice department in Washington informing him that this issue of the weekly was being held and that the case had been submitted to the solicitor of the postoffice department.

In the issue there is a full page article entitled "Civil Liberty Dead." It is a criticism of the slacker raids in New York last week, and also criticizes the government in regard to its attitude toward certain publications in comparison with the British government's attitude toward three specified English papers.

Cop Locked Up in Store by Mistake Three Hours

Policeman J. Hanlon stepped into the Independent Drug store at Wabash and Van Buren late last night to phone home to his wife. He was some time getting the number, and in the meantime the clerk, forgetting about the cop, locked up and went home. From 11:30 until 3:30 efforts were made to get hold of the clerk to liberate the officer. The clerk was finally found at the Plaza hotel.

HAIG'S TROOPS NEAR CAMBRAI AND ST. QUENTIN

Push Over Mile in Advance on Foe Base in North.

BULLETIN. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 13.—Some of the German officers taken yesterday appear to be very gloomy over the situation from their standpoint. They state that the German high command staked everything on the battle of the Marne which failed so completely.

BULLETIN. LONDON, Sept. 13.—Northwest of St. Quentin the British have gained additional ground around Vermand and Jeancourt and in the region of La Bassée have made further progress, according to the official communication issued tonight. In the latter region territory giving the British a wide range over the outlying districts has been reached.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Sept. 13.—[By the Associated Press.]—British forces in their advance yesterday in the Havrincourt section southwest of Cambrai penetrated the German positions in some places for a depth of 500 yards. Further south Field Marshal Haig's forces occupied St. Quentin woods. There are still some pockets of the enemy to clear out at various points about Havrincourt, but the operation there as a whole was completely successful.

A counter attack against Mouvaux, which was begun at 6 o'clock in the evening, was disastrous for the Germans. Enemy troops had been brought up for the charge and were about to advance when they were detected by British artillerymen, who cut loose with a terrific barrage, inflicting very heavy casualties. The attack was completely repulsed. Some few of the harder Germans fought their way into the village, but they were negligible in number and easily dealt with.

Amassed Drive Ahead. On the southern battle front the British yesterday occupied Helmon and St. Quentin woods with slight opposition. The Australians also advanced their line in the vicinity of Jeancourt, north of Vermand, and have their trenches now east of Jeancourt. The German attack on Havrincourt was delivered with the support of aircraft just before dusk. The gray coated infantry came charging along the high ground from the east, while their battle planes circled overhead for the purpose of directing the movement and doing what damage they could with their machine guns.

Prepared for Assault. The British gunners and riflemen, however, were prepared for the assault and swept the advancing troops with such a heavy fire that the latter were forced to retire. In the case of both the attack on Havrincourt and that at Mouvaux the enemy counter blows thus failed to shake the British from their hold on these villages, which are of great military importance because they lie on high ground that dominates much of the surrounding territory. This morning the victorious troops were firmly installed on a line swung out well about Havrincourt into the German zone, thereby giving the British a grip on the forward defenses of the Helrincourt line.

German Remedy Attack. Late in the day Havrincourt village was being bombarded furiously by the German artillery, and there were some indications that the enemy might make another thrust any time in an attempt to regain positions about Havrincourt, which they had been ordered to hold at all costs. More than 1,300 prisoners were captured yesterday and the German casualties were severe. The fighting yesterday was bitter.

ROCHE QUITTING LILLE. LONDON, Sept. 13.—Numerous fugitives from the city of Lille are returning by Belgian newspapers to be arriving at Maastricht and Antwerp, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News agency. Apparently Lille is being evacuated by the Germans.

Petrograd Is Won by Foes of Bolsheviki

BULLETIN. PARIS, Sept. 14, 3 A. M.—Dispatches received by English newspapers from Helsinki, Finland, announce that Petrograd has been taken by anti-revolutionists.

[A cable dispatch received from London Thursday said Russian peasants in revolt were reported to have entered Petrograd and had won the support of a large part of the population in their fight against the Bolsheviki.]

'PEACE NEARER; WE'RE KEEN FOR IT,'—HERTLING

War Lords Seek No Conquest, Declares Hun Chancellor.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Notwithstanding the allies' declaration of Germany's peace offer, Count von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor, is convinced that peace is nearer than is generally supposed, according to an address made by the chancellor before the trades unionist leaders in Germany, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

The chancellor declared both the German government and army leaders desired an understanding and peace and that the government and the army leaders were against all conquests. As soon as he was convinced of the impossibility of an agreement with the upper house on the suffrage question, the chancellor said, he would dissolve the lower house.

Another Peace Feeler. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—[Delayed.]—Reiterating that Germany, "as the innocent and attacked party" in the war, had a right to demand indemnification, Friedrich von Payer, the German imperial vice chancellor, in his speech today at Stuttgart said that "we prefer, on calm reflection, and even with our own favorable military situation, to abandon this idea."

Turning to the question of the occupied territories, the vice chancellor said that as a preliminary condition of peace for Germany and her allies those nations must have all their pre-war possessions, including the German colonies, restored. Then Germany, he declared, could evacuate the occupied regions and could give back Belgium without imbricance and without reserve, providing no other state was more favorably placed in regard to Belgium than was Germany.

He asserted that Germany would not submit to the terms proposed for approval or alteration the peace treaties which Germany had signed with the Ukraine, Russia, and Roumania.

No Peace of Conquest. Herr von Payer considered that the present terrible struggle would not end with a peace of the customary character. "The governments will conclude the coming peace treaty in close harmony with the entire people," he said, "and therefore there will be no peace of conquest."

"We cannot hand over Poland to Russia," he added, "nor can we assist in having Finland again placed under the Russian yoke. We cannot leave to their fate the border states which lie on the German frontier and the Baltic."

"For the rest, the territorial possessions which existed before the war can everywhere be restored."

"We Germans, as soon as peace is concluded, can evacuate the occupied regions. We can, when once things have been got to that stage, restore Belgium. If we first are sure that in Belgium no other state will be more favorably placed than we, then Belgium, I think I may say, can be given back without imbricance and without reserve."

PERSHING GUNS IN RANGE OF FORTRESSES OF METZ

Foe Back on Old Line from Verdun to Moselle.

BULLETIN. PARIS, Sept. 13, 6:20 P. M.—The Americans were progressing steadily throughout the afternoon in the St. Mihiel sector. Prisoners counted total 13,300.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY—Lorraine, Sept. 13, 7 P. M.—(By Associated Press.)—The St. Mihiel salient has been wiped out and the enemy is now virtually with his back on the famous Wotan Hindenburg line with the American and French forces paralleling him from Verdun to the Moselle.

The line now extends past Norroy, Jaulny, Xammes, St. Benoit, Hattonville, Hannonville, and Herbeville. Herby is about a quarter of a mile west of the Moselle river and three miles south of Fagny, on the same stream, where London advised the advanced American lines. Norroy is twelve miles from Metz proper and seven miles from the outer and southern defenses, putting these within range of the allies' heavy artillery. By the wiping out of the St. Mihiel salient, the American forces have freed more than twenty French villages of German domination.

Attains All Objectives. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 13, 6 P. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—Brilliantly supported by the French, Gen. Pershing has accomplished the "limited objectives" of the operations undertaken in the St. Mihiel region.

The two forces pushing respectively southeast and northwest took position after position from the enemy, advancing with a rapidity, precision, and dash that disheartened him after his reverses of recent months. Few late actions have yielded so much ground of so important a nature.

Demoralized by Guns. The preliminary artillery work in the dark hours of Thursday morning was demoralizing in the thoroughness of its destructiveness. The enemy was prepared for a possible blow in this region, but four hours of almost unsurpassed shelling with gas and from guns of all calibers left him powerless to bring up his reserves or maintain communications.

His roads were torn up, his supplies and material destroyed, his ammunition dumps sent skyward, and villages behind his lines fired. A large number of prisoners, quantities of supplies, and many guns fell into the hands of the allies.

High Ground Valuable. Eventual stabilization here will free important lines of rail communication as well as roadways, and leave in the possession of the French and Americans high ground which will be of great military advantage when the wet season begins.

In the military sense, the action has been normal in all its aspects, except in the rapidity of execution. This does not mean there has been no hard fighting. There

PERSHING'S VERSION OF U. S. SUCCESS; AND LUDENDORFF'S

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Gen. Pershing's communique for today, received tonight, reads:

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, Sept. 13.—Section A. In the St. Mihiel sector we have achieved further successes. The junction of our troops advancing from the south of the sector with those advancing from the west has given us possession of the whole salient to points twelve miles northeast of St. Mihiel and has resulted in the capture of many prisoners.

Forced back by our steady advance, the enemy is retreating and is destroying large quantities of material as he goes. The number of prisoners counted has risen to 13,300. Our line now includes Herbeville, Thilley, Hattonville, St. Benoit-Xammes-Jaulny-Thiecourt, and Vieuxville.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Paris is somewhat amazed tonight over this action of the day Berlin reports: "In anticipation of the attack of the French and Americans on the St. Mihiel salient we began evacuating this salient a few days ago."

"During the night the evacuation of the salient, which was liable to encirclement, and which had been under consideration for some years, was completed without interference."

In the first place, the town of St. Mihiel and all the other villages rendered were found in good condition. That is not characteristic of the German when he is making a leisurely retreat.

Similarly, the railroad lines were practically undamaged, and probably now are carrying forward ammunition which is being hurled at the enemy.

Further, it is considered hardly probable that 12,000 Germans surrendered "according to plan."

The night Berlin reports says: "Between the Meuse and the Moselle the enemy thus far has not renewed his attack."

has been fighting, both brilliant and fierce, because our vitally important point was held by a famous well tried German division. Nevertheless the division was unable to withstand the steady and unswerving advance of the Americans thrown against them and in addition lost many prisoners to the Americans.

Enemy Artillery Weak. The only enemy weakness was in his artillery, the reply of his big guns being deficient and spasmodic throughout, evidencing that he had previously removed the greater part to safer positions. But his machine guns were vicious enough to compensate for this.

The prisoners taken have come from seven German divisions, among them men from the landwehr and landsturm. The Austro-Hungarians made prisoner came from the One Hundred and Ninety-second, Tenth, Seventy-seventh, Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth, and Three Hundred and Seventh regiments.

Boche Casualties Heavy. The prisoners asserted that the casualties resulting from the American fire was very heavy. Among the captives were numerous officers, who freely criticized the high command for what they termed bad judgment.

All the evidence at hand tends to confirm the belief that the Germans were altogether unprepared to resist such a force as Gen. Pershing sent against them.

One division on a certain sector sent out a call for reinforcements. The only response to this appeal

was a reply to hold the sector at all costs.

Closing the Trap.

Vigneulles, a little town that sits in the northern end of the valley that was the northern entrance to the St. Mihiel salient, was entered by the Americans last night.

The first to get there was only a small patrol. This was supported by a large force that moved down the ridge along the northern edge of the forest, and in a few hours the trap was effectively closed and a new line established.

Exceptional assistance has been given by the aviation forces, both American and French. Planes of pursuit groups attacked successfully convoys and troops on the roads, and even operated effectively against troops in formation.

Flying left, they used their machine guns with deadly effect on the lines of infantry, in some instances causing them to break.

Aviators Attack Troops. One aviator saw two men attempting to extricate some artillery horses. He swooped down and attacked them with his machine gun, killing one and driving the other to seek refuge in a dugout. The flight instructor about the dugout, preventing the man's escape until the infantry came up and captured him.

Tanks were used, but not to any great extent, the chief reason being that it was not necessary to call upon them. The Germans in most cases retreated without waiting for the wiping out machines to force them.

The tanks that began shortly after the battle commenced have continued at intervals since. The narrow dirt roads that lead from the main highway are now deep in mud, and it is through these and over the hills that the tanks sink low that the guns move. In a majority of cases drawn by tractors. It was through such fields that the infantry slipped and waded in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

PRISONERS FOUR BACK.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—215 p. m. Prisoners continue to arrive in the back areas from the front. One corps headquarters was choked with Germans this morning. Eleven enemy ammunition dumps are known to have been blown up by the artillery of one corps alone.

The fine work done by the tanks in the beginning of the offensive is illustrated by the execution of one machine, in command of Sgt. Wham. This tank ran far ahead of the infantry and captured a battery of German 77's, seven heavy machine guns, five light machine guns and seventy-five prisoners.

When the tank went into action the sergeant crawled to the top of the turret and directed the operation from there. Another tank unaided took thirty prisoners.

The losses to the tanks have been very small. Only two of the machines have been destroyed entirely, and in the tank corps the Americans have suffered only 100 casualties. Not a man has been killed in connection with the operation of the tanks.

One daring American aviator swooped low to attack a retreating battery and shot one of the officers dead from his horse.

LONG RESISTED FRENCH.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN LORRAINE, Sept. 13.—(By Reuters.)—The St. Mihiel salient, created by the Germans at great cost to secure an adequate frontage to ground of much value to them, and which no efforts of the French had been able to wrest from them, has been eliminated by the combined American and French forces.

The attack was made in the time honored manner of attack on both sides of the salient with elastic pressure around its base. More complete success could hardly have been obtained and all objectives were reached well in advance of the expected hour.

The enemy had probably determined, in view of the pressure of the attack, to accept a straightening of his line here as he had done further west, but it is that really was his intention he lost a surprising large number of men. Apart from any that may have been taken at the apex and on the western side of the salient, those captured in the southern attack greatly exceeded expectations.

The groups of from a hundred to three hundred prisoners streaming back through the advancing guns were the most mixed lot imaginable. There were some fine big gunners, more than six feet tall, and there were children of 14, frightened out of their wits.

SAW BLOW COMING.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—It is evident that the Germans were aware that something was in the wind, for their newspapers of the last few days have been completely overthrown and suffered exceptionally heavy losses.

Go to Aid of French. The American units cooperated splendidly with the French. One American officer, who was wounded during the hottest part of the battle, the assault with flags flying and singing "The Marseillaise."

One of the principal points of support in the enemy's defense was taken at the point of the bayonet. Despite fierce resistance the Germans were completely overthrown and suffered exceptionally heavy losses.

The field of operation could not have been better chosen from the French point of view, for the northern part of the Woevre is extraordinarily rich in iron. It is the celebrated basin of Briey, on which the Germans put their hand in the first days of the war, and which is one of the essential resources of her munition factories.

In case Germany had failed to capture it she had organized a bombardment system to be used against it from one of her strongest lines of defense known as the Metz-Thionville line, which borders it on the east and which, while threatening the French metallurgical centers, at the same time covers the German rear.

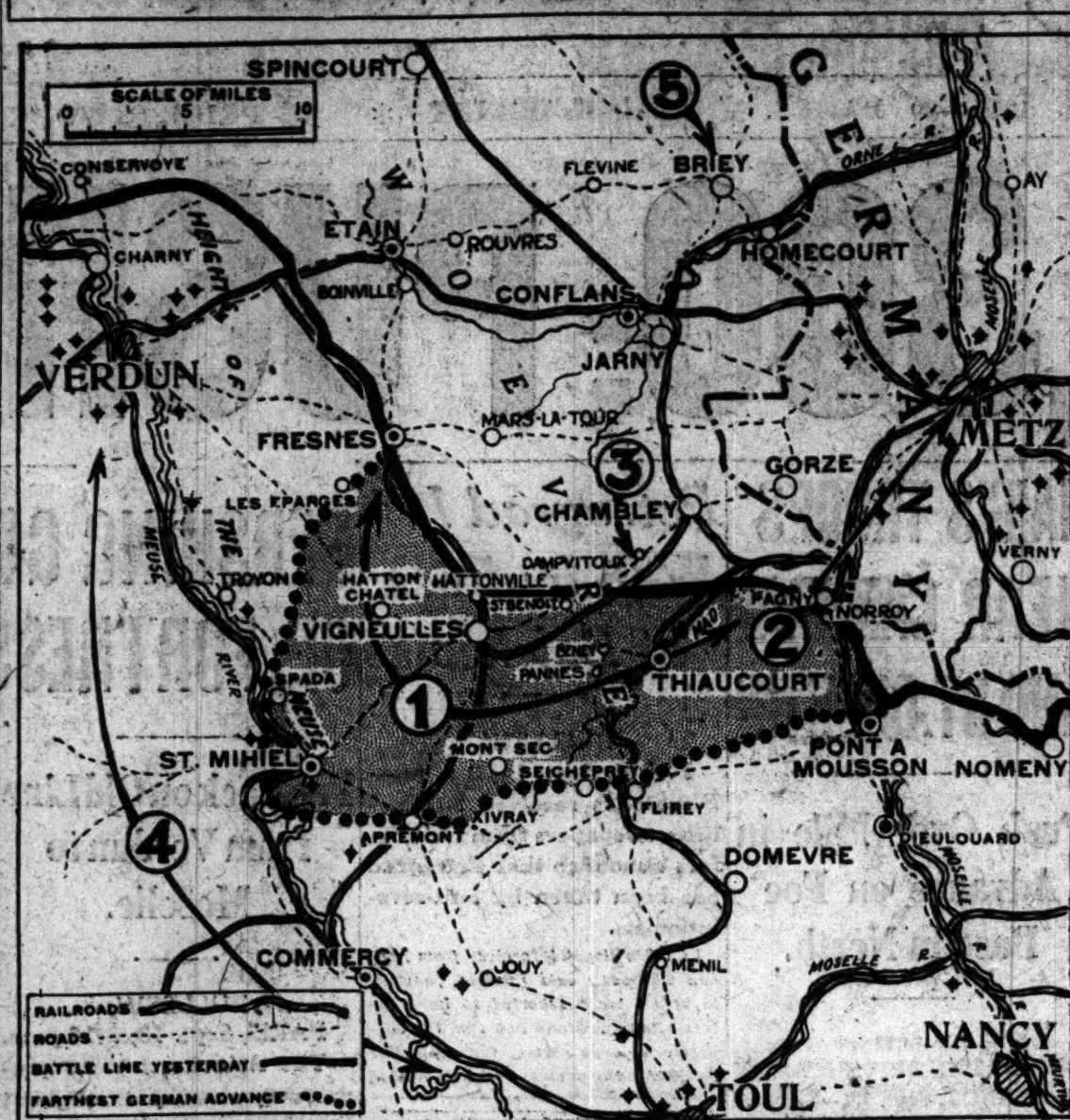
A large section of French opinion holds that the loss of Briey was one of the principal causes for the length of the war.

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The presence of Field Marshal Hindenburg at the front for the first time also conveyed the impression that the Germans expected an American attack and were resolved to defend the position bitterly.

Yanks Wounded Arrive. About a hundred of the first American wounded arrived in the rear from the St. Mihiel sector, giving the impression that the battle was a great victory and full of promise for the future. The American troops exhibited splendid dash, some of the regiments moving to

AMERICANS NEARING GERMAN SOIL



1—The new line established by the Americans runs from Pont-a-Mousson down the Moselle river to Pagny, thence across the Woevre plain to Hattenville and along the foot of the heights of the Meuse to the old line in front of Verdun.

2—The Americans are in Pagny, eleven miles from the heart of Metz and only four miles from the outer forts. On the opposite side of the Moselle from Pagny it is German territory.

3—The Germans are blocking up

ammunition in great quantities at Dampierre.

4—The Verdun-St. Mihiel-Commercy-Toul railway is again free after being cut by the Germans for four years. It has been left in good shape, as well as the line running from Briey to Thiaucourt, and is available for gun movement.

5—A possible objective of the present American drive may be Briey, in the heart of the German iron mine. If this place were taken Germany would lose much of its present iron ore supply.



BAKER WELCOMED AT ST. MIHIEL BY GRATEFUL CITIZENS

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—Newton D. Baker, the American secretary of war, accompanied by General Pershing and Pétain, visited St. Mihiel a few hours after its recapture. Residents of the town so long under the domination of the Germans accorded Secretary Baker and his companions a touching reception, relating the abuses to which they had been subjected.

Before the Germans retreated they had forced almost every male between the ages of 16 and 45 to accompany them for service in the German army, they told the secretary.

The prefect of the town assured Secretary Baker that it had not been for the assistance rendered by the American relief committees the residents of the place would have suffered serious privations. The banks long ago had been broken into and all the money and papers removed. The inhabitants of St. Mihiel had been forced by the Germans to contribute a million francs to the German war treasury.

Secretary Baker and Gen. Pershing and Pétain walked through the streets of the little city talking to the residents, who told their stories of the long months of German occupation. Although the Germans were most open in their outrages immediately prior to their retreat, they had begun their depredations long ago. Houses had been entered and robbed, and when they marched out of St. Mihiel they carried away great stores of loot taken from almost every house in the place.

The assault with flags flying and singing "The Marseillaise."

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A large section of French opinion holds that the loss of Briey was one of the principal causes for the length of the war.

Officers of the American general staff expected a desperate resistance, where the salient now are battling in the St. Mihiel sector.

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relates that a small French detachment found itself in difficulties in a wood full of machine guns.

Without waiting for orders the Americans advanced spontaneously to turn the position, and, reaching the rear of the wood, precipitated themselves on the enemy and slaughtered the guards of their weapons.

According to La Liberté, regarding the capture of a certain town, the first officer to enter at the head of his troops was Capt. Michael Clemenceau, son of the French prime minister. This town was stubbornly defended by two German divisions, great numbers of whom remained as prisoners, in addition to the large number killed.

GERMANS SIMPLY QUIT

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 13.—The surprising thing about the big American military success at St. Mihiel is that the Boche just did not fight. The Germans had expected an attack by the Americans in this sector and had read places in their newspapers about it, but when the Americans hit the line only one first class division was in front of it and was much the worse for our artillery fire, which was among the fiercest exhibitions of shelling this part of France ever saw. Our men met real resistance only in spots, and then not determined, not in a class with the clever rear guard show the Germans put up in getting out of the Marne salient.

That the Germans surrendered readily is shown by the fact that up to 1,000 prisoners, these men said they did not care to fight any more.

Many Officers Surrender. A surprisingly strange thing is the large number of officers captured. After surrounding one town we rounded up 1,800 Boche and eighty officers. What puzzles one is why the German command did not put good divisions into the salient. One knows that there are certain good divisions at Hindenburg's disposal. Perhaps he has other use for them.

Last night the Boche did not make his expected air raids. In fact, the Boche seems to have lost pep on this part of the line. Is the German army playing some sort of game, or is it just beginning to crack?

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BATTLE STATEMENTS

BRITISH REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The war office statement tonight says:

In the Verdun and Jeancourt sector northwest of St. Quentin our troops have gained ground in contact with the enemy advanced detachments and have taken prisoners.

Southwest of La Bassée our progress has continued in spite of the opposition from the hostile machine guns. Our troops have gained possession of Fosse De Bethune and of the slag heap adjoining it. This slag heap, known as "the dump," forms an important local feature, giving wide observation over the surrounding country.

To the north of it our troops held the German trench lines immediately west of Auchy-La-Bassée and are pressing forward into the village. We captured a few prisoners during the night in the neighborhood of Zillebeke lake.

EARLY REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The war office statement today reads:

Yesterday English troops gained possession of Holston wood, driving the enemy from the localities in which he offered resistance.

Further north our line has been advanced to the east of the village of Jeancourt, which is in our hands.

In the course of the evening strong hostile forces, assisted by a squadron of low-flying airplanes, attacked our new positions at Havincourt and were repulsed with great loss.

Opposite Meuvres hostile infantry assembling for a counterattack were observed and subjected to a heavy and accurate fire by our artillery. The attack which developed subsequently was completely unsuccessful, the few Germans who reached our positions being killed or taken prisoner.

Progress was made by our troops during the night to the west of Auchy-la-Bassée.

FRENCH REPORT

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The war office statement today reads:

West of St. Quentin French troops have occupied the village of Savy.

In the Champagne strong German raids were repulsed.

In the region of Verdun we made a number of raids and returned with prisoners.

The American attack in the region of St. Mihiel is continuing with success.

GERMAN REPORT

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 13.—The war office statement tonight says:

The day was quieter on the fighting fronts. Between the Meuse and the Moselle (where the Americans are carrying out their offensive) the enemy thus far has not renewed his attack.

EARLY REPORT

In the neighborhood of the coast and northeast of Bixchoote we carried out successfully minor enterprises. Between Ypres and Arras enemy reconnoitering advances failed. British patrol attacks south and west of Fleurbaix and a strong British advance northwest of Halluch were repulsed.

Between the roads leading from Arras and Peronne to Cambrai the enemy early yesterday continued his attacks under the strongest artillery preparations. They failed with heavy losses to the enemy. Our well directed artillery fire took a prominent part in our successful defense. Wherever the English penetrated our line our infantry drove them out again in counter attacks.

Havincourt is in the hands of the enemy.

Fresh attacks of the enemy in the evening between Meuvres and Goussancourt were repulsed.

Between the Ailette and the Aime

the artillery fighting increased at intervals. In minor infantry engagements in Champagne our thrusting troops brought back prisoners from the enemy lines near Le Mesnil.

Yesterday French and Americans attacked the salient at St. Mihiel, near Combre height and south thereof, as well as between the heights of Lorraine and the Moselle.

In anticipation of such an attack the evacuation of this salient (St. Mihiel), liable to encirclement on both sides, which had been under consideration for years, was begun a few days ago. We did not, therefore, fight the battle to a finish, but carried out the movements contemplated, which the enemy was unable to prevent.

The French, who advanced on the heights to the east of the Meuse, were repulsed. Combre height, which was lost temporarily, was recaptured by landwehr troops.

South of it, in strong resistance, Austro-Hungarian, together with the troops fighting between the Meuse and the Moselle, assured the retreat of the divisions standing at St. Mihiel.

Between the Combre height and the Moselle an enemy attack on Thiaucourt gained ground. Reserves intercepted the thrust of the enemy. Southwest of Thiaucourt and west of the Moselle the enemy was repulsed.

In the night the evacuation of the salient was completed without interference. We now are standing on new lines which had been prepared.

An advance by us at Hartmannswiller-Kopf brought in prisoners.

AUSTRIAN REPORT

VIENNA, Sept. 13, via London.—The war office statement today says:

In the St. Mihiel sector of the western front Austro-Hungarian south of the Combre height (north of St. Mihiel) assured the systematic retreat of the Germans.

ALLIED AIRMEN BOMBARD METZ

LONDON, Sept. 13.—While the American First army was pressing forward through St. Mihiel salient allied aviators were intensively bombing the German railroads around Metz and Courcelles, according to a communication issued by the air ministry tonight. The aviators also attacked the Metz station and transports with good results.

The American attack in the region of St. Mihiel is continuing with success.

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Men Who Registered Last Thursday—This Is the Shoe for You

—if you don't expect to wear the Army shoes right away

Here you get all the comfort of Army shoes—all the style you can possibly need on the street and the wearing qualities that come only from shoes of carefully selected leather and master craftsmanship

SELZ ROYAL BLUE STORES
Operated by Leon's, Incorporated.
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark Sts.
S. E. Cor. Van Buren and Dearborn Sts.

Operated by Leon's, Incorporated.

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HERE'S A SEAT ST 'PERSHING

'Tribune' Map Description Big Yank

BY FREDERICK

WITH THE AMERICAN

THE LORRAINE

Sept. 13, 9 p. m.—(D

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HERE'S A FRONT SEAT STORY OF 'PERSHING SHOW'

'Tribune' Man Gives Vivid
Description of First
Big Yank Attack.

BY FREDERICK A. SMITH.
SPECIAL CABLE TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON
THE MORRAINE FRONT, Thursday,
Sept. 13, 9 p. m.—[Delayed.]—Fighting
in first battle as an individual unit,
the American army, in six hours today,
headed off the snout and punched in
the side of the famous St. Mihiel salient,
which for four years
has jettied out into the allied lines, run-
ning southeasterly from Verdun.

The Americans and several French
units quickly gained their objectives,
some elements pressing forward until
they were but three and one-half miles
from the strongly protected
Bliesburg line. From Les Eparges,
about 10 miles from St. Mihiel, to Pont-a-Mousson,
German fell back before the blows
delivered so quickly and vigorously
that they could not take advantage of
the full defensive strength.

It is estimated that about 10,000 pris-
oners are in American hands tonight.

Free Nancy from Guns.
The Germans say they expected an
attack, but at the hour delivered.
This victory gained under the leader-
ship of Gen. Pershing, frees Nancy
from the menace of the glowering
gun on Mont Sec. It also frees the
railroads and the Meuse canal
from enemy gun range.

Providence took a hand in Gen.
Pershing's first thrust as supreme com-
mander of the American armies. For
two days the hills and valleys were
drenched with rain. Low clouds hung
everywhere in daytime. Moonless skies
swayed the night time.

Nature's camouflage thus made possi-
ble the moving of strong forces,
ammunition and supplies to the front
lines, unobserved. The job was well
done.

The terrific opening artillery propa-
ganda was but one feature of our
eventful day. It was a carnival of
great victories, all contributing to the
great brilliant result.

Abruptly took part and tanks came
to the aid of infantrymen, crawling
toward machine guns.

By mid-afternoon some of the strong
units found no more wire in front of
them and swept onward to faster fight-
ing in the open country.

Backed found. Boche prisoners
coming in from all directions so rapidly
that there was no opportunity to class-
ify and question them.

Yanks Electrify the French.
All this section of France is electri-
fied by the American achievements.
The women and children waded
through the mud to the fields where
the prisoners were herded awaiting
transfer to interior points. A typical
Lorraine wind piping over the hills
spread a stifling rain into the faces
of the prisoners and the French sol-
diers, adding to the dejection of the
captured warriors, but it was impos-
sible to cool the spirit of the French
soldiers and French people hailed
American officers and doughboys with
shouts of joy and thanks, proclaiming
them friends and comrades.

Our doughboys may not be suscepti-
ble to such flattering demonstrations,
but it is impossible to overlook the
fact that all of them, whether in the
fight or not, strode about with their
chests thrust out, their shoulders
back and their heads biting as if
they had received the Croix de Guerre.

A Relative of Chicago's Cow.
A woman driving cows down a road
crowded with trucks, set a dog on an
unruly beast, and bossy ran amuck,
trying to buck one solid American
soldier hammering the cow with a stick
and talking voluble French, while the
dog pulled at the animal's leg. It
seemed that the tired doughboy need-
ed diversion, for the transport train
passed a moment while hundreds of
soldiers shouted in laughter. The
woman apologized later for the in-
sults exhibited by her cow toward
the good boys. Her admiration prob-
ably was not misplaced, for our men
had been helping make interesting war.

Who Tows After Town.
One hour and seven minutes after
the barrage opened an infantry unit
had passed through the enemy wire
and was disappearing across the
plateau to mix with the machine guns.
Eight minutes later another unit had
crossed the Rappes trench, which was
the German first line.

Another unit had advanced so rap-
idly that the wireless and telephone
cords were unable to keep up with
them. They took town after town and
went after wood. Heavy
planes attacked our men on the
ground. German efforts to stop the
advance with mustard gas failed.

Now Battle Started.
The terrific artillery preparation
preceded the first great Ameri-
can attack and the opening moments
of the battle are described in this dis-
patch from Frederick A. Smith, "The
Pershing's" war correspondent, written
on the field of battle and received a
short time before the above cable:
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN
LORRAINE, Thursday, Sept. 13.—(De-
layed.)—The trander of the pyrotech-
nic display, springing into view against
backgrounds of hills, woods, and
villages, almost made one forget Gen.
Pershing's cannonading was the grim

DAUGHTERS OF STARS

Two of the One Thousand Children with Fathers, Brothers or Uncles in France Who Paid
Tribute to America's Army Commander by Marching in the Pershing
Day Parade at the War Exposition.



FATHERS IN SERVICE

From the front lines of the war, the fathers of these children are in service.

MEDAL FOR HOOSIER

Lieut. Shirk of Richmond, Ind.,
Saves Man Overboard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—
[Special.]—Lieut. Elbert
Walker Shirk, United States
naval reserve force, whose
home is in Richmond, Ind., has been
officially commended by Secretary Dan-
iels and recommended to the secretary
of the treasury for a gold life saving
medal.

Lieut. Shirk rescued a Belgian sol-
dier who had fallen from the U. S. S.
Lorraine June 23 last. Immediately
upon hearing the cry "Man over-
board!" Lieut. Shirk dived from the
promenade deck of the Lorraine, a
distance of thirty feet, and supported
the soldier, who had been stunned by
his fall into the water. A swift tide
was running, which carried both men
a third of a mile from the Lorraine
by the time a lifeboat from the vessel
reached them. During this time the
soldier twice released his hold upon
the life preserver, which necessitated
Lieut. Shirk diving for him again, dur-
ing one of which dives he was pain-
fully struck by the man he was res-
cuing.

Lieut. Shirk was appointed a Lieu-
tenant in the naval reserve force in
May, 1918. His wife, Mrs. Mary E.
Shirk, resides in Richmond, Ind.

start of a battle, not some mammoth
show produced by all the gods of Olym-
pus to thrill the wary peoples of the
world. The night was cold and cloudy,
roads and fields reeked in mud and
water. There was dismal gloom on all
sides. It was midnight, and except
for desultory gunnery the only sounds
were those made by the rumbling of
cannons and the tramp of sol-
diers, the tread of horses in the echoing
narrow streets of the villages.

Suddenly to the north of where I
stood the slopes appeared to rend them-

selves and emit bursts of flame and
a hell of racket. It was 1 o'clock, the
hour for beginning the long expected
offensive by an American force in
France under the supreme command
of an American general.

Thousands of doughboys sensed the
momentousness and significance
of the moment and I heard them say
to one another: "That means we are
going in. Jack Pershing has begun
his show."

From then until 6 o'clock the hills
and fields for miles were rocked by de-
tonations that seemed to issue from
hell itself.

It seemed that the limit had been
reached by devices of destruction, but
when the zero hour struck, star shells
and blinding flares called for barrages
that started a new demon dance. The
Germans expected a great stroke on
this front and supposedly had been
prepared, but their artillery reply was
unexpectedly light. After the first half
hour's bombardment the German shell-
ing became a steady fire into our
area.

Trace Barrage by Sound.
One of the most interesting phases
of our barrage was the manner in
which, despite the complete darkness,
one could tell by the sound how swiftly
the curtain of shells was lighting
and passing northward in advance of
our crushing troops. Also, the bril-
liant star shells and flares which at
times leaped high above the horizon and
gradually attained lesser elevations,
proving that the boys were still carry-
ing on.

Dawn came and the picture lost some
of its tints, but acquired others fully
as vivid. In a little village where big
boche shells were dropped with terrific
explosions I saw two women leaning
against a shattered garden wall look-
ing out over the fields from which guns
in long lines stretching east and west
spit sparks against the clouds, mak-
ing the front resemble a wire along
which a madly speeding trolley
toughed off bits of fire.

The Boche behind that line of flame
had been usurping the homes of the
French for years. Three refugees
stood throughout the cold night watch-
ing the majestic battle which they

hoped would restore their shrines and
hearths.

As the infantry advanced and the
struggle intensified, observation bal-
loons arose with airplanes circling
about them like king birds winging
about huge crows. The French and
American planes were in greater num-
ber than in any other combat in this
great war. The planes sped
from the front to the rear areas bring-
ing messages which were dropped near
headquarters, then rushing back to get
into the thick of the fight again. Car-
rier pigeons, stout of heart, strong of
wing, and apparently conscious of the
ultimate importance of their errand,
guttered back to deliver messages from
some other corps.

Out there our first army, meanwhile,
was wading courageously into machine
gun nests, regardless of nothing except
to go to the points called for by the
general orders. Tanks manned by
Americans and French clambered up
and down the hills with the infantry.

There will be memorable tales to
tell for days to come of how the Ameri-
cans went into the first big American
offensive. In this great army, into
which are scattered some French units,
there are sons and brothers from all
the states and there will be many
hearts beating quicker in thousands of
cities and hamlets, when details of the
glorious sacrifice can be written.

Enough now that the American sol-
diers went into it with their heads up
and their feet squarely on the ground,
without fear, without braggadocio.

U. OF C. WOMEN
WILL HAVE WAR
TRAINING CORPS

Almost every college in the country
will have a branch of the student army
training corps this fall. This is part
of the government scheme to equip
the nation with prepared men for the
army. The University of Chicago will
have a distinctive organization to be
called the women students' training
corps. It is the idea of a group of
women students. A uniform is op-
tional.

The pledge of the organization fol-
lows:
"1. That while in college I will
prepare myself definitely for some es-
sential occupation whereby I may serve
my country efficiently in my own home
or elsewhere."
2. That after leaving college, and
during the major portion of long vaca-
tions, I will practice an essential oc-
cupation systematically for the duration
of the war."
3. Furthermore, I pledge myself to
support the president of the United
States, to honor the flag, and to uphold
by my acts and influence, in all busi-
ness and social relations, the best ideals
of American womanhood."

Success of the Season
Harmony
Mix
An Exclusive
Newmark
Feature
\$4-\$5
\$3-\$4-\$5
Hatter Newmark
DEARBORN MONROE CLARK
JACKSON DEARBORN WASHINGTON

YANKS IN FRANCE MAKE MUSIC FOR PERSHING DAY

'Friday the Thirteenth' for
Huns' Celebrated at
War Show.

"Friday the 13th" was celebrated
enthusiastically at the War Exposition
yesterday. The occasion was not
merely "Pershing day," the observa-
nce by the exposition through of the
fifty-eighth birthday of the commander
in chief of the American forces in
France. It turned out to be "Victory
day" with Gen. Pershing and the
American army "over there" as the
real celebrants.

"Pershing's" forces smash on the
eight miles into the St. Mihiel salient
—it was this bulletin, placarded above
the heads of the crowds that struck
the keynote of the day. "It's Friday
the 13th for the Germans" was the
cry that ran through the grounds.

General's Brother Speaks.
When James F. Pershing, brother
of Gen. Pershing, mounted the speak-
er's rostrum at Liberty Forum the
enthusiasm reached its highest pitch.
"When heaven gets ready to make
peace with hell, then it's time for us
to begin making peace with Germany,"
he said. "Every man, woman, and
child in this war, and we must
fight it, all of us, until the German
nation is tamed so that it will do what
we want it to do, just like any other
wild beast that human beings
may conquer."

Lieut. Marcel Levis of the French
army made the principal address last
night. Lieut. David Constantini of the
Italian aviation service also spoke.

2,000,000 Attendance Expected.
Attendance for the day was 236,239,
making a total for the twelve days of
1,561,559. It is now considered certain
that the 2,000,000 mark will be passed
in the remaining two days.

An unusually large attendance is ex-
pected today, for an extra exhibition
of the "over the top" battle will be
staged, making three for the day, at
11:30, 3:30, and 5:30 o'clock. There will
be no battle tomorrow, but there will
be dress parade and drill by a battalion
of jacks under Lieut. Jack Kennedy
and accompanied by a band of 800
pieces, directed by Lieut. Sousa.

George Cress, chairman of the com-
mittee of public information, under
whose direction the war exposition is
being held, will arrive today. He will
make several addresses.

Tomorrow, the closing day of the
exposition, has been set for the
Polish day. A patriotic Polish-Ameri-
can celebration will be held from 12:30
to 4:30 in the afternoon. The singing
of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and
"God Save Poland" the Polish national
hymn, will be features. Judge Ed-
mund K. Jarecki will preside.

The principal speaker will be Roman
Dmowski, founder of the National
Democratic party in Poland and pres-
ident of the Polish national committee
in Paris.

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of American womanhood."

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\$3-\$4-\$5
Hatter Newmark
DEARBORN MONROE CLARK
JACKSON DEARBORN WASHINGTON

Good hats at last
year's prices
THESE Knapp Felt de Luxe
hats seem to be about the
only good hats that haven't
gone up in price. If any hats
ought to be higher priced, these
should be.

But they're not Here are
the new shapes and colors, the
best hats we know of: \$6
still priced at

Maurice L Rothschild
S. W. corner Jackson and State
Chicago
Mississippi
St. Paul

Pershing Offensive Menace to Big German Iron Fields

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Spe-
cial.]—The American army led by Gen.
Pershing not only has covered itself
with glory in its first independent of-
fensive but probably has given the
German people a tremendous shock.

The St. Mihiel salient was the crea-
tion of German military genius in
the early days of the war. It with-
stood all the attempts of the allies to
wipe it out and became one of the few
fixed and seemingly permanent fea-
tures of the military maps.

At last the St. Mihiel salient has
been wiped out by none other than the
Yanks, contempt for whose military
prowess the Prussian war lords have
sought to instill into the minds of the
German people. The German people
now find these negligible Yanks un-
comfortably close a hand, for the un-
linking of the St. Mihiel salient brings
Pershing and his men within striking
distance of the German frontier in
Lorraine.

Menace to Fatherland.
The successful achievement of this
primary objective marks the beginning
of the allied campaign to carry the
war to German soil. The success of
the allied offensive is calculated to
force the enemy back across the fron-
tier, transferring the Lorraine battle
ground from French to German hands.

Pershing's objectives are thought to
be the iron fields of Metz and Briey.
The Metz fields, in German Lorraine,
are now practically within range of
Pershing and his men. The central
field, in French Lorraine, will be dif-
ficult for the Germans to hold and al-
most impossible for them to work if
Pershing makes any further advance.
The Metz and Briey mines furnish
Germany with about 30 per cent of its
iron for munitions manufacture. Loss
of these iron fields would seriously
menace Germany's munitions supply.

May Encircle Metz.
There is a strong belief that the
quick reduction of the St. Mihiel salient
will be made the cornerstone of a
great encircling movement aimed at
isolating the German fortress of Metz,
the keystone of the whole Ger-
man front from the North sea to the
Swiss border.

The strategic importance of Gen.
Pershing's smashing victory, it is said,
is that it removes the menace in the
rear of the French citadel of Verdun.

PISTOL, MEDALS, LOOT OF THIEVES AT WAR EXHIBIT

Thieves ransacked the relic cases of
the Salvation Army and the British
and Italian government exhibits at the
war exposition early Wednesday morn-
ing. It became known yesterday. From
the Salvation Army came a highly
prized German pistol with bayonet at-
tached was taken. The British exhibit
lost four valuable gold medals, one of
which cannot be replaced, and several
medals were stolen from the Italian ex-
hibition.

The pistol was the property of Maj.
John Atkins of the Salvation Army
overseas forces. It was taken from a
German officer after he shot and
killed Lieut. Fremet of the American
army in an early morning raid by the
battalion of Maj. Theodore Roosevelt,
Jr., near Cantigny, June 28. On
that occasion the Salvationist chaplain
went over the top with the boys.

"I regarded the pistol as of priceless
value," Maj. Atkins said. "I was only
a few feet away from Lieut. Fremet
when the German officer shot him dead.
A moment later I saw the Hun fall, his
heart pierced. I took his pistol, which
had a bayonet attached to the handle,
and which had been snatched in the bar-
rel by a piece of shrapnel. In all we
got thirty-seven prisoners in that raid,
despite deadly gas used to stop us. It
was in this same place that Maj. Roose-
velt was wounded while gallantly fight-
ing."

The major, who returns to France
and "his boys," the Sixteenth infantry,
within two weeks, has offered \$100 re-
ward for the return of the pistol. It
was obtained by prying loose the back
of the show case, the same means
being used in rifling the British and
Italian government exhibit cases.

War exposition authorities who have
been investigating the thefts say they
occurred in the early morning hours
of Wednesday, while the exposition
gates were closed. No trace of the van-
dal has been obtained.

JURY ACQUITS BRIGGERS.
Arthur J. Briggers was found not guilty
yesterday by a jury of the charge that he
killed Mrs. Onelia Munn, 40, of 1100
West Sixth street.

Hats for Smart Dressers
Success of the Season
Harmony
Mix
An Exclusive
Newmark
Feature
\$4-\$5
\$3-\$4-\$5
Hatter Newmark
DEARBORN MONROE CLARK
JACKSON DEARBORN WASHINGTON

Smart Styles
New
Display
Original
Models,
Wonderful
Qualities.
Reasonably Priced.

Success of the Season
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\$3-\$4-\$5
Hatter Newmark
DEARBORN MONROE CLARK
JACKSON DEARBORN WASHINGTON

Mandel Brothers

Third floor
In the miss' and small women's
outfitting section, third floor

Misses' corduroy
lounging robes
at 3.95

Copenhagen blue, coral or
purple; three styles, one pic-
tured; 16, 18 and 20 years.



Misses' flannelette
night gowns, 1.50
with long sleeves and
high neck.

Crepe de chine
chemise, 2.95
Hemstitched, ribbon trim-
med; model: white or flesh.

Third floor.

Mandel Brothers

First floor

600 prs. men's
Holeproof
Silk Gloves

—guaranteed double tipped
gloves in gray or mastic; ex-
tra value at 1.25.

Men's chamoisette
gloves at 1.25
Kayer make, in gray and
other good street shades.

Men's duplex
gloves at 1.65
Pique sewn seams. Gloves
that appear like mocha and
will wash well; dark gray or
chamois color.

First floor.



State and
Quincy
Streets

The Owl Says

"Today is the last day to secure a
headacheless, toothache-free, and
cough-free day. The Owl says so."
SPOOL OF DENTAL FLOSS,
waxed or plain, 7c
today.

MEN'S 25c
POCKET COMB, 17c
special today.

FORHANS TOOTH PASTE,
special today, 19c
today.

LEHN & FINK'S LYSOL
16 oz. bottle, special
today, 73c

The Owl Drug Co.

262 N. W. 1st St.

Uncle Jerry

Pancake Flour
Makes it the best
for light cakes and
biscuits. Ask
for the Yellow pack-
age.

Your Best Asset —A Skin Cleared By— Cuticura Soap

The Chicago Tribune.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

THE AMERICAN OFFENSIVE.

The offensive begun auspiciously under Gen. Pershing's immediate direction and with a force chiefly American has a very special interest for us in America. It is the first strategic American offensive in this war. In these operations we become not merely a vital aid to the armies of our allies; we are the essential factor in the execution of an important phase of Marshal Foch's general strategy, and the operation is entrusted to our general, our staff, and our men.

The progress of this attack will therefore be watched with unusual interest and concern. It is a trial of a higher order than that of the Marne. It will test our higher command, our staff work, our supply organization. Laymen think of a battle as a clash of armed men. But a battle is a great synthesis of thought and action, a product not only of the moral factors of courage and determination but of the intellectual factors of organization, preparation, and plan.

In these essential factors we are necessarily weaker than in the native factors of courage and enterprise of the individual. Our officers have not had opportunity to prepare themselves for such a trial either by experience in this war or by the elaborate training which their opponents have had in peace. We know they will do as well as men can do in such circumstances, and we know they will learn quickly from the mistakes their inexperience inevitably must make. It is a great honor that Gen. Pershing and his men have been assigned to such a task so soon and speaks volumes for the respect they have won this far. We shall watch the progress of the operations with pride and confidence that American spirit, quick adaptability, and shrewd practicality will go a good way toward neutralizing the effects of our lack of larger experience. The offensive will be a lesson on a large scale from which we know our army will very greatly benefit and a substantial military gain will be scored to the allies.

As a strategic movement we cannot yet know what Foch's intentions are. The clear object is the elimination of the St. Mihiel salient, which has been held by the Germans since 1914 as a threat upon the flank of Verdun. The operation may turn out to have important strategic objects. When the salient is gone, if developments are favorable, we believe they will be, a very serious offensive may be pressed either toward Metz or the Briey iron region.

A formidable threat against either would cause the German high command great alarm than anything that has happened thus far in the war. Metz is one of the pillars of the main German defense in the west, the northern pillars being Lille and, eastward, Antwerp. The Briey region contains the great French mines whose development Blumharr and Metz failed to foresee in 1917. If they are retained one of the chief resources of German resistance will be gone. Moreover, the loss of either Metz or the Briey district would turn the whole German defense system in France and Belgium and compel a retreat to the Rhine.

A consideration of these pleasant possibilities, however, should not lead us into premature optimism. We have seen German resistance strengthen in the west with the withdrawal to the Hindenburg line. The German general staff will not allow Briey or Metz to be taken by surprise, and the task before the allies is a difficult and costly one. We have reason to be pleased with the situation and hopeful of the future. Foch retains the offensive and the problem before the German general staff of meeting his dangerous thrusts at the strategic vital of the German line become at the same time more difficult and more critical. But we shall make a mistake to expect too much. German resistance, though appreciably deteriorating, is still strong, and great advantage of position and of organization remain with the German army. If we glimpse from our minds, as we ought most determinedly to do, hopes founded on factors we cannot estimate, such as morale, civilian or military; economic or financial; exhaustion, political unrest, etc., we shall not expect an early decision.

It is well for us to study the map and note the progress our forces must make before the military situation of the German army can be decisively compromised. Military judgment warns us that the defeat of Germany is a considerable distance off and the way thither to be won only by great sacrifice and unceasing effort. We ought to be careful not to allow any influence whatsoever to abate that effort in any detail.

THE LESSON OF DEBS.

Conviction of Eugene V. Debs in a federal court and the possibility that he may go to prison for many years is only another proof that radicalism can go too far even in the most patient of communities. Mr. Debs is the chief example of those who are granted an inch and appropriate a mile. Human understanding goes far in America. It condones the mistakes of the multitude, humors the whims of the exotic, and often tolerates the vicious assaults of conspirators against established order. No man is denied the right to protest. But he must not protest in such a way as to inflict injury upon his neighbors. Revolution only is pardonable when a voice in the government is denied. Such a state cannot exist in America, where every one may be heard. But he will not be heard to incite riot or sedition or anything that will result to the injury of the community.

This is a mild way of stating the case against Debs. It is mild when compared with his bold defiance to the jury: "I am nothing; I repudiate nothing; I retract nothing."

This is not the attitude of a loyal citizen when the nation is in arms and the great and patient public is compelled to take time from its almost superhuman labor to investigate the charges that he is a traitor to the country.

extraordinary citizen to condone Debs for his malice and violent interference with the public action. We do not seek to destroy the revolutionaries with bombs. Nor shall they be permitted to convert us with like violence. But one by one, if necessary, they shall learn this lesson behind bars.

WHO IS THE JAIL DELIVERER?

It is time for us to dismiss the idle assumption that escapes from the Cook county jail are spontaneous and the casual incidents of prison management. The Cook county jail wasn't made to break without studied effort. Two condemned murderers and two others accused often of felonious employment did not escape without the aid of some one close to the seat of authority.

Who is the persistent and criminal protector of Earl Dean, convicted of murder and theft? He is no more colleague in petty crimes, but some one of influence, whose support has been untiring and whose efforts for Dean have twice kept Dean from the noose following conviction for the murder of Rudolph Wolfe, a chauffeur, whose sole omission was that he sought to prevent Dean from stealing his employer's automobile.

Fleeing with Dean is Lloyd Bopp, another convicted of murder, whose claim upon immunity several times has saved him from death on the gallows. Bopp killed a policeman. He has been twice tried, twice convicted, twice sentenced to be hanged. Yet Bopp and Dean were able to continue in the county jail in the full enjoyment of their health until the outside influence could plan the last details of their escape.

Some months ago Chicago was asked with a veritable frenzy for wiping out murderers. Courts, prosecutors, and police swore roundly that they would clear the city of killers. Some were caught and speedily dispatched. Our authorities banged the table and said this would be no sporadic reform but a lasting crusade against evil-doers. Alas, for the inevitable bunk. The wave of civic enthusiasm was born with a roar and died with a whisper. Thus do all violent municipal proclamations.

In the middle of the furore, as the rusty wheels of justice were clattering into high gear, Dean was arrested and this was the wrench dropped in the machinery. This playful young killer blandly informed his captors that he was "innocent as usual." But the prosecution was inexorable. Dean was indicted and put on trial. Just a little of the swiftness of the early part of the cleaning period was lacking. But he was tried and convicted. He was sentenced to death. Blandly the young man announced he would never suffer hanging. Strangely enough, he seemed to possess something more than a blank intuition.

The thrill of reform seemed suddenly to abate. The yawn of boredom replaced the grim look of determination. And suddenly there came news that Dean had been granted a reprieve. The glittering sword of justice stayed in midair. Again the day of execution approached and again Dean was rendered happy with a reprieve. The third day of execution drew near and this time the Supreme court intervened. But Dean couldn't wait to hear from the Supreme court. Time was heavy on his hands and he longed to fare away.

Just as it publicly was predicted when Dean was arrested, Dean has managed to roll, thus far, the ends of justice. Through the whole course of his criminal career in Chicago he has enjoyed a peripatetic immunity from prosecution. Even when taken for murder he was at large under bonds of more than \$25,000. He has always been able to laugh at the police because mysterious bondsmen always were at hand prepared to arrange his release.

A guard in the county jail has been dismissed for his negligence in permitting the escape of Earl Dean, Bopp, Joseph Moran, a desperate robber, and Frank McKelrine, suspected as the accomplice of Bopp. The dismissal of a guard is trivial. It doesn't get at the seat of the trouble. The guilt lies in the fact that a systematic jail break can be organized in the county jail for the benefit of a criminal whose history recommends nothing but the utmost vigilance.

It is easy enough to say that accidents will happen. But it is not an accident when a quartet of dangerous criminals gain freedom by a complex route, each step of which has been prepared by locks broken, bars filed asunder, ropes adjusted, and automobiles waiting. Some one with power has negotiated the whole course of Earl Dean's escape of real jeopardy. Citizens are apt to neglect the sequence of events in any given cause and it is probable that many have not kept themselves informed of the connected occurrences in the recent history of Dean. But in the whole course of his prosecution now has been less worried about consequences than he.

Dean might have died on the scaffold keeping in violation the name of his protector, but the chances are his protector thinks differently. Wherefore it is the business of some one in the machinery of justice to find the man behind the jail bars.

THE RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION AND THE COAL SUPPLY.

As a result of the quotations from Mr. McCado and Mr. Garfield regarding the coal situation which were recently reported in these columns, an official of a coal company operating in the Terre Haute (Ind.) district sends us the statement of the fuel administration's representative for Sept. 4. It will be recalled that Mr. McCado asserted that coal production was limited by labor shortage rather than by shortage of cars, whereas Mr. Garfield declared point blank that the contrary was the case.

The statement for the Terre Haute district speaks for itself. On the day in question car shortage was responsible for a loss in time amounting to 23.90 per cent, whereas the loss due to labor trouble was only 2.18 per cent. The total production for the day was 2,611, but if there had been a full car supply an additional tonnage of 26,100 would have been possible.

"It is perfectly true," says our correspondent, "that on certain days more cars are placed at the mines than are loaded, but the car supply is not and cannot be entirely uniform. One railroad alone was responsible for reducing the output in Indiana 21,815 tons in one day. I believe that every one is doing all he can to help, but these government reports tell the truth and the people ought to know the truth."

The situation in the Terre Haute district is not an isolated one, as other government reports give evidence. It must be regarded as certain that the railroad administration has not been furnishing the mines a full supply of cars. There may be extenuating circumstances, but Mr. McCado has not thus far taken the public into his confidence with regard to them.

MISSIONARY INFLUENCE.

The question of war with Turkey is going to be left to the house, says a Washington dispatch. That is better. We had supposed it was going to be left to Dr. Barnes—Portland Press.

A LINE OF TYPE OR TWO

How to the Editor, let me say, quite full, where they may.

PRESS AGENT STUFF.
A plan has just occurred to me. Whereby we both can score a hit. And win the prize of Manhattan. The scheme's a simple one, to wit:

A friend of mine in Manhattan is serving on a paper there. It ought to interest him enough. He reads the line of type with care. Now, if you'll only print this stuff about my friend in Manhattan. It ought to interest him enough. To run it in his paper, free.

By such a subtle ruse may we win added honors, each for each, And every one in Manhattan. Will learn of us. The scheme's a peach. H. G. G.

"THERE is no compromise between freedom and tyranny," declares Lloyd George; and his words have a ring of sincerity which they might not have held half a dozen years ago. For what ever may have been the situation in 1914, at what ever it may be in 1918, it is as true as anything the truth of which is not susceptible of demonstration that the allied world has to-day sunk all selfish considerations in a struggle for the freedom of the world. The enemy does not believe this—hence his persistent propaganda; and because of the bent of his own mind he is incapable of comprehending it.

WHEN, some centuries ago, the Allies knocked the military stuffing out of Attila on the Marne, the Hun leader did not balk, like Kaiser Bill, about the war being forced upon him. In addition to being a bum musician, a bum artist, and a bum critic, Wilhelm is a bum sport.

It is—Or Thereabout.

You ought not to allow any more of that Miss Candler stuff. This should be the limit. J. V. S.

THE tower in the heart of the Bolshevik bulwark as an admirer phrased it—must be a species of freewheel, which blossoms in land that has been burned over. Unlike the roast pig of the Chinese, it is not considered worth the sacrifice required to produce it.

APPEARENTLY.
May we know before we're drafted. Tell us, Scrib, art in the draft? [We fanned we were not wanted, but we learn from the Herminator that "men born on or prior to Sept. 11, 1917, are included."]

"I AM consoled by the thought," remarked Mr. Foss, handling our respective an explosive remark, "that he also runs only on stands and waits." WE FEAR SOME ONE PUT SOMETHING OVER, OR SOMETHING, ON THE HERMINATOR. (From the St. Joseph, Mo., News-Free.) Charles Fairbrock, charged with maintaining a crap game on South Tenth street, waived preliminary hearing in Justice Wilson's court.

IN some future edition of Haydn's Dictionary of Dates the following lines will appear, among the pages given to the United States: 15,000,000 men registered for military purposes, Sept. 10, 1918.

AS a war engine the tank has peculiar limitations. Prince, the only way it can move is to "lumber."

"A-A-H-H-S R-A-A-A-G-G-T-T." (From the Atlanta unpublished letters of P. Scribbles Wrote.)

My Dear, Rokeby: My former butler, Barker (died of St. Vitus's dance), once said of some Americans whom I had been entertaining: "I don't make them out at all." Neither did I, then. But since my summer sojourn in the States this year of grace—quid interest—and of the War the fifth, I have seen a great light. There was a time once "n" as an Englishman, I should never have come "ended what Colonel B— related to me the other day at one of these huge mid-western cantonments anent an Afro-American sergeant in his regiment; but thanks to my new knowledge of the mysterious mixture in the American alchemy, I got it the first time, to the Colonel's evident delight as well as my own, in spite of my unfamiliarity with negro psychology and dialect.

The Colonel and I were walking down one of the camp streets when a coal-black soldier of generous pedal development and consequently a bit shambling in gait, saluted and passed. The Colonel chuckled. "That's Dave; he's from Alabama; dratted and sent up here; seemed to me a natural born leader, so I made him a corporal. He got so he knew his I. D. R. pretty well we made him a sergeant. The other day, while drilling a squad of cotton pickers blacker than he is, he couldn't get them to do 'Eyes right' satisfactorily. Hailing the bunch he stepped out in front and thundered: 'When Ah says 'A-a-h-h-h-h-h-h-h' to yo' ah, Ah wants heah dem ah-hahs CLICK!' to yo' ah. Ah wants heah dem ah-hahs CLICK!' 'Another time he was explaining the meaning of the command 'At yo' were!' The coons didn't get it. I told them Dave stood forth again and elucidated the matter thus: 'When Ah says 'Es' yo' wuh,' Ah means 'Es' yo' wuh,' an' abber'nigh Ah done sode heah HAIN'T!' The (Gretia Diabol) Burgomaster of Chicago was buried recently in a peculiar manner of speaking. Another futile straw snapped from the grasp of the fast-drowning Hun. Yours, W.

FROM an examination paper, University of Illinois: "The person I most admire in public life is President Woodrow Wilson. I think he is a very intelligent man and really knows how to govern the United States government." (This expresses, neatly and felicitously, the relation of Dr. Wilson to the government.)

DEPENDS ON THE WATER. NOW, THE CHIEF CAGO RIVER. (From Doc Evans' column.)

E. B. D. writes: "How long can a child stay in the lake water, bawling, without injuring it?"

QUERIED T. T., the eminent architect: "How would you like to wake up on Friday the Thirteenth and read that the government has prohibited all building except what is absolutely necessary?"

TOUGH, indeed. But how would you like to be the Kaiser and wake up on Friday the Thirteenth to be hit on the head with a Black Jack?

Hunted House! (From the Ottumwa Courier.) Wanted—Woman to do housework. No one in family but herself. Phone 2877-W.

"MR. LEWIS represents in the Senate, in a peculiarly personal and important way, the President of the United States," said the Herminator. That he is peculiarly personal is correct. That he is important is open for discussion. Let the discussion proceed.

HUH!
Sir: At the Michigan State Fair last week I heard a woman ask the attendant of some prize-winning sheep if moths bothered the animals very much. And the state has been dry for months.

DARK WARRIOR.
"WHO was it who introduced terrible hatred into this war?" asks the Kaiser. Who but the English, with their terrible hymn of Hate? DUE FOR A GRILLING. (From the New Orleans Times-Picayune.)

Plends here will be interested in the news that Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Block will soon return to New Orleans.

IT is a refreshing change to have a war map with the word "Germany" on it. Eh? THE American army attacked between the Meuse and the Moselle. A TWO-M dash, so to speak. B. L. T.

How to keep Well. By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will permit, on the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed, Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1918, by Dr. W. A. Evans.)

COOTIE-PROOF.

THE soldier while engaged in battle does not have much chance to change clothes. Under the best of circumstances change of dress is difficult under trench conditions. There is, therefore, considerable reason for trying to find a method of preparing underwear that will keep cooties away for a week.

William Moore of St. Paul thinks he has found a way. When 15 grains of heliophorus and 45 grains of theobromine were dissolved in ether, benzine, or carbon bisulphide and sprayed on to 45 square inches of underwear, it was found that the garment could be worn one week before it lost its toxicity to lice. Another hank for heliophorus is suggested.

Each advised the following method two years ago: An emulsion is made by mixing from 45 to 60 per cent of soap and 40 to 45 per cent of crude phenol. Heating is required. Make a 1 per cent solution of phenol soap in warm water. The garments are dipped in this and wrung out.

An ordinary flannel shirt will retain about 20 ounces of this solution. The cost of the material used in saturating a shirt is about 1 per cent. If the phenol is too strong the shirt will irritate the skin. If it is not strong enough the mixture will not kill lice.

More than this compound more effectively more permanent and less objectionable. It is very doubtful if phenol soap would hold its strength for a week. Baland says that body lice only visit the human skin when hungry and spend the rest of their time in quantities of about 100,000 on the body. There are also the eggs laid. Therefore, there is not much gained from applying house remedies to the body.

While, on the other hand, efforts to destroy the lice by the use of phenol soap. It is not difficult to find the clothing of lice under ordinary conditions, but army life is a difficult proposition. Prior to ten years ago it was supposed that lice, while troublesome and degrading, did not convey disease. At least, there was no proof that they conveyed disease. It has been known for a few years that they convey typhus fever and new proof is accumulating that they convey one or two other diseases as well.

NO DANGER.
M. McF. writes: "I will there be danger in a man of 70, who contracts syphilis when a boy of 20, but had the best treatment available at that time, in marrying? 2. Will it affect health of wife and children, if any? 3. Will it eliminate wholly all poison from blood? 4. In blood test after will it show? 5. Will treatment cause illness? Have been told it will not if any chance of injuring others."

1 and 2. No. 3. A Wasserman test. The Wasserman test is a test for syphilis. A small quantity of blood drawn from a vein is tested usually by the use of a microscope. 4, 5, and 6 were asked under a misconception of the object of the Wasserman test.

NOT COLOGIOUS.
W. R. M. writes: "Will you please advise me whether pellagra is contagious? (2) What is a good preventive? (3) Would there be any chance of catching it from a phibiotic of four years standing; case, boy of 17. Swelling of leg followed case of pneumonia. Patient is not troubled with leg except when unusual use of it is necessary."

REPLY.
Message should cure this condition.

TRY MASSAGE.
M. C. S. writes: "Please answer as to what if any treatment will be curative of the following phibiotic of four years standing; case, boy of 17. Swelling of leg followed case of pneumonia. Patient is not troubled with leg except when unusual use of it is necessary."

REPLY.
Message should cure this condition.

IN CASE OF NEW ADDRESS.
Chicago, Sept. 12.—(Friend of the Soldier.)—My brother is in France and he gave my present address as his residence and I am to be notified in case of injury, etc. I am to move soon. To whom shall I write to give change of address?

R. M. M.
You should notify your brother with reference to your change of residence and request him to notify his commanding officer.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE
As but limited space can be given letters in this department, writers must confine themselves to 200 or 300 words. Unless they give their full names and addresses their letters will not be considered. No manuscript will be returned unless the writer sends postage for that purpose.

FRENCH WOMEN AND "OUR BOMBERS."
Chicago, Sept. 12.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—I read with interest the article by Carolyn Wilson, "Will the War Kill Our Romance?" and while Miss Wilson's theory is, of course, plausible, yet I firmly believe our men are and will always be the most devoted and self-sacrificing of men. As such, they perhaps enjoy temporarily basking in the sunshine of the French women's adulation (it is a novelty), they, however, will want their women to continue to be thoroughly American.

Every American man wants to do the fusing—enjoys it, in fact—and most American men who are married to too attentive wives tire of them. Figuratively speaking, they are so big they literally sweep under the collar if "she stoops to conquer." It is the woman who keeps them guessing who rules their heart. I have never known an American man (and I have known many) who admitted the fact that he was being seduced by a French woman, or who failed to admire the competent woman. Of course, they love to be petted—but I think the majority of American women know how to do that and yet not become too attentive.

I defend our women every time, and we are feminine even though we are "companions." I am sure that when the glorious order comes for "our boys over there" to pick up their things and return to the good old U. S. A., there will be a grand rush for the ship to take them home. The French women will run a far greater risk of being forgotten. Our men will not forget their women—mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts. I fear Miss Wilson credits our men with being callow. Surely they have shown their spirit, their mettle, and their loyalty to the cause of their country. For one, I have every faith in their loyalty. I am sure that they will return to us, a loyal and great as they have to us, a loyalty as great as they have to us, a loyalty as great as they have to us.

It was pointed out today that men attending school will perhaps offer the most promising material for medical and dental corps officers, as well as engineers and artillery leaders. No assurance, however, was given that these students would be permitted to complete their courses should the needs of the service demand their call for field duty.

Between the age of 22 and 36 now attending school will perhaps offer the most promising material for medical and dental corps officers, as well as engineers and artillery leaders. No assurance, however, was given that these students would be permitted to complete their courses should the needs of the service demand their call for field duty.

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"GOTT STRAFE GOTT!"

[From the Spokane Spokesman Review.]



THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER

The object of this department, to be run from time to time as required, is to help the families and relatives of men in the military and naval service. It will answer questions about pay allotments, war risk insurance, government allowances, and disability compensation.

It will tell the facts about leases, installment, and other contracts made by soldiers and sailors.

The Friend of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department, 1301 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, and with the committee of the Chicago Bar Association on Legal Assistance to Soldiers and Sailors, 105 West Monroe street.

Address inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, "Chicago Tribune." Answers to as many as possible will be published in this department. To insure a personal reply an addressed and stamped envelope should be enclosed.

AGE OF TURK.
Chicago, Sept. 11.—(Friend of the Soldier.)—I was born in Macedonia of Turkey at 1888 from Mahomet, but I don't know my age because I have forgotten the Mohammedan year. Will you please tell me how old I am? I shall soon want to know for I am sure I am in the draft age.

REPLY.
The Mohammedan calendar dates from the first day of the month preceding the flight of Mohammed, July 12, 622. You were born in 1280.

ONLY ACTIVE SERVICE MEN.
Norway, Mich., Sept. 11.—(Friend of the Soldier.)—Can a commissioned officer of the United States army reserve corps, not yet ordered into active service, be sued by a firm who holds his notes and by others to whom he owes money?

REPLY.
The protection awarded by the soldiers and sailors civil relief act does not apply to reserve officers unless they are ordered into active service.

NEW LABOR BATTALION.
Chicago, Sept. 11.—(Friend of the Soldier.)—1. What is the organization table of the company of the new labor battalion? 2. In what way do the duties of the officers differ from those of Infantry officers? 3. Is there a good opportunity for promotion in these organizations? 4. Is the work dangerous? 5. Labor battalion consists of four companies. These companies are colored enlisted men. For white enlisted men are attached as labor foremen in the field. 6. Duties similar to those of an infantry officer except that there is no combat work. 7. Yes. 8. Yes, same as any other field service.

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FRENCH WOMEN AND "OUR BOMBERS."
Chicago, Sept. 12.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—I read with interest the article by Carolyn Wilson, "Will the War Kill Our Romance?" and while Miss Wilson's theory is, of course, plausible, yet I firmly believe our men are and will always be the most devoted and self-sacrificing of men. As such, they perhaps enjoy temporarily basking in the sunshine of the French women's adulation (it is a novelty), they, however, will want their women to continue to be thoroughly American.

Every American man wants to do the fusing—enjoys it, in fact—and most American men who are married to too attentive wives tire of them. Figuratively speaking, they are so big they literally sweep under the collar if "she stoops to conquer." It is the woman who keeps them guessing who rules their heart. I have never known an American man (and I have known many) who admitted the fact that he was being seduced by a French woman, or who failed to admire the competent woman. Of course, they love to be petted—but I think the majority of American women know how to do that and yet not become too attentive.

I defend our women every time, and we are feminine even though we are "companions." I am sure that when the glorious order comes for "our boys over there" to pick up their things and return to the good old U. S. A., there will be a grand rush for the ship to take them home. The French women will run a far greater risk of being forgotten. Our men will not forget their women—mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts. I fear Miss Wilson credits our men with being callow. Surely they have shown their spirit, their mettle, and their loyalty to the cause of their country. For one, I have every faith in their loyalty. I am sure that they will return to us, a loyal and great as they have to us, a loyalty as great as they have to us, a loyalty as great as they have to us.

It was pointed out today that men attending school will perhaps offer the most promising material for medical and dental corps officers, as well as engineers and artillery leaders. No assurance, however, was given that these students would be permitted to complete their courses should the needs of the service demand their call for field duty.

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AMERICA POURS 4,000,000 INTO COFFERS OF WAR

able to Pershing Tells of
1,000,000 Extra Man
Power.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Although official returns from the registration are not available, indications had been received today to warrant President Woodrow Wilson's statement that the nation responded yesterday to a call for volunteers to the extent of 1,000,000 extra man power.

The official statement on the registration was issued as follows: "The registration was conducted yesterday throughout the United States without untoward incidents of any kind. In several states the actual number of registrants has exceeded the estimated quotas. Projected returns from Arkansas, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin indicate that the registration would exceed the estimates for these states by 15 per cent."

As for exemption, the director general of railroads today instructed regional directors of the railroad administration to deliver classification for the following railroad employees:

General officers, master mechanics, and shop foremen, machinists, blacksmiths, boiler makers, electricians, pipe fitters, electricians, freight and passenger car men and inspectors, helpers, and conductors of the foregoing; chemists, inspectors, gunners, and assistant superintendents and assistant superintendents, train dispatchers and dispatchers, yardmasters and assistants, and inspectors of engines and locomotives, firemen, inspectors, locomotive engineers and motormen, locomotive firemen and helpers, conductors, brakemen and flag men, and engine men, telegraphers, telephone operators, block operators, telegraph clerks, maintenance of way engineers, division leaders, construction foremen, section foremen, bridge building and water men, wharf carpenters, signal men, and telegraph and telephone maintainers.

Employment of Women. "As to employment not in the foregoing," said the director general, "the federal managers should give the greatest care and discretion to all in obtaining deferred classification should be made."

Complete tabulated returns on the registration Aug. 26 of men who reached 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, show that 187,948 registered on that day, just forty-eight less than the department's estimate. Of this number, 5,448 were registered in Illinois, 4,546 in Indiana, 5,737 in Iowa, 1,018 in Michigan, 1,747 in Minnesota, and 1,011 in Wisconsin.

HIGHEST HONORS FOR CHICAGOAN IN SERGY, DRIVE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The distinguished service cross for gallantry has been awarded, according to an official announcement today by the War Department, to John W. Wilson, infantry, 8905 North Clark street, Chicago. For extraordinary heroism in action, near Serpy, France July 23, 1918. Showing great bravery and contempt of danger at all times during the attack on Serpy, he captured a machine gun position with four officers occupants, who were operating the two enemy machine guns taken against the retreating enemy.

WANTED

Man for Time Study
Work in Machine
Shop

Must be able to organize jobs for best results. Wire applications.

Interstate Motor
Company
Muncie, Ind.

Wanted and Drug Habits
Temporarily and Easily Relieved

Keely Institute
2307 North
Laurel

WAR TEACHER

Army Officer Who Will Command Student Training Corps at Northwestern University.



Lieut. L. J. Williams
Army Officer

Lieut. L. J. Williams, United States army officer, retired, was designated in a war department order yesterday as commanding officer of the student training corps at Northwestern University. He is invested with supreme authority on the campus. Twelve second lieutenants will act as his aides and he will have under his direction 2,100 student soldiers. The training corps will be converted into a drill hall and gallery range. Lieut. Williams came to Northwestern last spring from Ann Arbor as professor of military science and tactics.

BLUE REVEALS INFLUENZA PERIL, CARE, AND CURE

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—

Surgeon General Blue of the public health service has made a telegraphic survey to determine the extent of Spanish influenza in the United States. Gen. Blue has found there was a sharp outbreak at Fort Morgan, near Mobile, Ala., in August, and at about the same time a tramp steamer arrived at Newport News with almost the entire crew prostrated.

Philadelphia reported a few cases some four weeks ago, and a few have been reported from New York. The Boston outbreak was reported Sept. 13, since when the pandemic has appeared at New London, while New Orleans has not wholly escaped.

"The disease is characterized by sudden onset," said Dr. Blue today in a statement to the Associated Press. "People are stricken on the streets, often, or elsewhere. First there is a chill, then fever with temperature from 101 to 103, headache, backache, sore throat, and running of the eyes, pains and aches all over the body, and general prostration. Persons so attacked should go to their homes at once, get to bed without delay, and immediately call a physician."

Treatment under direction of the physician is simple, but important, consisting principally of rest in bed, fresh air, abundant food, with Dover's powder for the relief of pain. Every case with fever should be regarded as serious and kept in bed at least until temperature becomes normal.

At 11 P. M. tomorrow night, the curtain will be rung down on the "Greatest Show in the history of the World." 1,661,282 people attended it in 11 days. Never before has Chicago's "I Will" spirit shown in such dazzling colors as now. Its war interest and support is vividly portrayed each day by the stupendous crowds which jam the gates of the U. S. Government War Exposition.

1,661,282 People

have visited the "War Show" since it opened. 271,885 were admitted in one day, Thursday, September 12. The "World's Record" was broken for crowds at any one place of entertainment. Were you one of the people that helped establish the record? If not, come today. It is the U. S. Government's own War Exposition and every patriot should see it.

See "Over Here" What They
Are Doing "Over There"

You can see an actual battle—just as it is being fought every day on the Western Front—right here in Chicago. Go to the "War Show" today at 3:30 P. M. or 9:30 P. M. and witness the greatest military spectacle ever offered to the public—see the 30 carloads of captured trophies.

Go to the War Show today—go yourself—take the children. Come early and stay as long as you like. Gates are open from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

ADMISSION—ADULTS, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c

NO SOLICITATIONS

WAR
Exposition
Grant Park
Sept. 2 to 25

NO EXTRA CHARGES

United States Government
WAR
Exposition
Grant Park
Sept. 2 to 25

394,461 SELECTS REGISTER IN CITY; MORE EXPECTED

Draft Chairman Figures
Tardy Registrants at
About 39,000.

The total number of registrants for the new selective draft recorded in the city of Chicago was 394,461 when David B. Gann, chairman of the central registration committee, and his staff closed their office last night. In Cook county outside Chicago the footing up at the offices of working hours yesterday showed 4,589 registrants.

On the basis of the last registration and upon facts concerning districts which had been previously canvassed, Chairman Gann stated that he expected the Chicago city total would be increased fully 10 per cent by mail registrations which are now on their way from other cities and by stragglers who will appear in the next few days.

Men of 45 Are Due.

It was reported from the central committee that there are many men of 45 years of age who failed to register, not knowing that all men who had not reached their forty-fifth birthday are required to list themselves for service.

The war department's estimate from Chicago was 410,000. The additions to the records made yesterday included 490 registrants and 1,400 patients at the Chicago State Hospital for the Insane at DuSung. An addition of 679 was made by board No. 18 to its published total, board No. 44 added 196, and board No. 1, 2, 3.

Other additions are expected when final reports are made by the local boards. Each of the boards is now going over its new cards and is sorting them by age, arranging them for serial numbering.

Questionnaires Are Ready.

Questionnaires to be sent to the men were received yesterday and will go at once to the boards.

The record established in the draft was warmly praised by all officials connected with the work. "Our message to Pershing on his birthday is that America has an army of 18,000,000 men, and we will send over 25 per cent of those men," said H. H. Morrison, chairman of the selective service committee. "I believe we will hit almost 14,000,000 men in the present draft instead of the 12,000,000 we expected."

Estimates Were Low.

"The experience of board No. 1 is an example of what is going on. It was estimated that this board would register 6,400. Up to noon 8,500 had registered, and it is expected that 1,500 more cards will come by mail."

"The remarkable thing about the draft is that there is no protest and no trouble. We have plenty of volunteer workers and the men show a fine spirit when they register. It would not surprise me if Chicago's final figure were to reach 475,000 when the final reports from the boards are in."

20,000 CARDS FOR 'YOUNG OLD MEN'

The "advertisements to age" card which was announced in The Tribune as being distributed by the Central Trust company brought a flood of requests to that bank yesterday and more than 20,000 of the cards were issued. The bank assigned a clerk and notary public to handle the matter. The requests were presented in person and by mail. Large business houses asked for quantities of the cards. It was found that the card was as valuable to young men under the draft age but who appeared to be above it as to the "young old" men beyond 45.

REGISTRATION IN COUNTY BY DISTRICTS

No. Address	No. Registered
1-1222 County building	4,589
2-2343 S. Michigan-st.	4,961
3-2103 Indiana-st.	5,124
4-3233 S. State-st.	4,744
5-4333 Prairie-st.	5,000
6-400 E. 43d-st.	5,000
7-421 E. 43d-st.	4,887
8-4301 Ellis-st.	5,791
9-2901 Wallace-st.	5,715
10-3008 S. Morgan-st.	4,480
11-2040 W. 58th-st.	5,584
12-2500 W. 58th-st.	5,588
13-1516 Hyde Park-blvd.	5,313
14-1510 Hyde Park-blvd.	4,494
15-2440 Kimbark-st.	4,488
16-1121 N. 54th-st.	4,587
17-37124 Stony Island-st.	4,588
18-7900 Exchange-st.	5,500
19-4242 S. Exchange-st.	4,444
20-4242 S. Exchange-st.	4,444
21-4242 S. Exchange-st.	4,444
22-1548 W. 15th-st.	5,333
23-1801 S. Rush-st.	5,330
24-3233 S. Ashland-st.	5,300
25-2334 S. Oakley-st.	4,499
26-200 E. 11th-st.	5,333
27-2121 N. 54th-st.	5,333
28-3212 S. Western-st.	5,371
29-3212 S. Western-st.	5,300
30-3240 Jackson-blvd.	5,333
31-3240 Jackson-blvd.	5,333
32-3233 Fulton-st.	5,749
33-1423 N. Leavitt-st.	5,703
34-1704 W. Chicago-st.	5,500
35-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
36-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
37-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
38-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
39-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
40-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
41-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
42-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
43-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
44-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
45-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
46-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
47-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
48-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
49-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
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87-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
88-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
89-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
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94-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
95-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
96-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
97-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
98-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
99-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795
100-1814 N. Hermitage-st.	5,795

Figures in County Totals

Desplains	5,774
Evanson	4,300
Wilmette	3,591
Maywood	3,383
Oak Park	3,377
Cicero	3,641
Blue Island	3,268
Harvey	4,987
Chicago Heights	4,988
Total	44,539
Cook county grand total	489,050

Seven Dead in Last Week of Airplane Accidents

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—There were seven deaths from airplane accidents at army training fields during the week ending Sept. 7, according to a summary issued today by the war department.

WILSON SAYS HE MAY FIX A FAIR PRICE ON COTTON

Will Act After Inquiry by
Board; Strikes at
Speculation.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—President Wilson announced today that a fair price for raw cotton will be fixed if that should be deemed necessary after the committee to be appointed by the war industries board has completed its inquiry into the general cotton situation.

During the investigation a separate committee of three, soon to be named, will buy cotton for the use of the United States government and the allies at prices to be approved by the president.

Since most of the cotton of the country is required for war uses, this government buying is expected to stabilize prices.

To Use Lower Grades.

The president's statement follows: "The demand for high grade cotton, which is out of proportion to the available supply, and the fact that the government, through early agreements with the allies, must act as a common buyer for allied purposes, make it necessary to secure some basis of distribution of all grades of cotton. Based on the standard grades established by the department of agriculture, an effort will be made to provide a way by which the low grade cotton will be brought to sale and use along with the high grade cotton at reasonable and just prices."

It is believed that by this course both producer and consumer will be better protected than by continuation of the present chaotic conditions of the market.

Seeks to Stop Speculation.

"The plan is to create, subject to the approval of the president, a cotton committee to devise methods for (A) broadening the channels of distribution and use of the great stock of

COMMISSIONED

Many More Chicagoans Win Straps in United States Army.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Chicagoans commissioned in the United States army today were:
First lieutenant, engineers—Justin E. Eddy, 337 East Twenty-second street.
Captain, ordnance—John W. Phillips, 1618 Fargo avenue; Louis Carson, 1246 Farragut avenue.
Captain, quartermaster corps—Charles A. Jennings, Peoples Gas building.
Second lieutenant, quartermaster corps—Albert Thomas, 228 East Huron street; Fred W. Anderson, 6723 Bishop avenue; Morris Finstein, 631 Madison street; William H. Hottinger, Jr., 657 East Nineteenth street; Howard G. Lotz, 1421 Fairview avenue; Lawrence McCormick, 3415 Indiana avenue; Frank R. Miller, 5223 South Wells street; Robert C. Schrader, 510 Downing place; Dale M. Smith, 8728 Lexington street; Arthur G. Sward, 5228 Greenwood avenue; Frank G. Van Buren, 333 Fair Oaks avenue; Oak Park; George W. Vanderboesch, 514 Lakeside place.
First lieutenant, chemical warfare service—Walter N. Stevenson, 730 North Grove avenue, Oak Park.
Captains, medical corps—Drs. Charles A. Albrecht, 1818 South Halsted street; Lindsay Beaton, 2327 North Clark street; George C. Lipkovich, 537 Ashland boulevard; George T. Smith, 456 West Sixty-third street.
First lieutenant, medical corps—Charles B. Bailey, Insurance Exchange building; James M. Graybill, 7050 Englewood avenue; Jose Hernandez, 1128 North Leavitt street; Harry W. Martin, 44 West Randolph street; Morris Bachnovitz, 1448 South St. Louis avenue.
Second lieutenant, signal corps—John C. Conley Jr., 532 Newport avenue.
First lieutenant, air service (production)—Charles C. Munson, 214 Consumers building.
Second lieutenant, air service (production)—Wells Martin, 9700 South Elston drive.
Second lieutenant, air service (aeronautics)—John G. Alford, 4944 West Monroe street; Walter J. Higgins, 7123 Normal boulevard; Layton L. Northrop, 7423 Harvard avenue; Dennis E. Reed, 1909 Sherman avenue, Evanston; Elliott M. Sullivan, 4700 Michigan avenue.

33 INDICTMENTS AGAINST EASTERN DRAFT FIGURES

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13.—A special grand jury which for some time has been investigating violations of the selective draft law in this city tonight returned thirty-three indictments against twenty-eight persons.

Among those indicted were district appeal board No. 3, which was recently abolished and its work combined with district No. 1; local board No. 4, located in the Fifth ward, the scene of the political riot last September; local board No. 10; Mrs. Emma A. Bergdoll, wealthy widow; and A. B. Gordon Davis, a lawyer.

The members of local board No. 4 have also been indicted from office after a federal investigation. The three boards were charged with irregularities in administering the law.

Mrs. Bergdoll was charged with aiding her son, Grover C. Bergdoll, well known in automobile racing circles, to evade the draft.

FREE COLLEGE TO YANKEE.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—The University of Colorado has thrown open its doors to all United States soldiers and sailors honorably discharged who are educationally equipped to enter Stanford, Ohio, tomorrow today. No charge of any kind will be made.



They're All One Price

MY hats are all one price, because I don't like to be flattered, coaxed and jollied along to pay more than I intended when I go into a store.

When I find something that satisfies me at the price I want to pay, I don't like to be shown "Something a Little Better for \$5," or have some smart young fellow try to give me the impression that he's taking a hat out of a safe that he only shows "people who appreciate something nice"—with a \$10 price on it.

I do not want to feel like a piker because I didn't pick out the most expensive thing in the store. If I find something for less than \$3 that satisfies me as well as something that costs \$30, I do not intend to pay the difference for the label—Not this year.

Now you can pay less for a hat that isn't as good—and you can pay more for a hat that isn't any better, but just remember the salesman in my store isn't coached to throw out "bait." He isn't instructed to "trade up." He doesn't get "called down" because he doesn't "work you up"—Because they're all one price.



True's Warner
Owner of the Store

One Price
\$2.85

True's Warner

25 S. Dearborn St. 103 W. Madison St.
Stores Open Evenings

"Be a National City Saver"

Sept. 1st
to
Sept. 14th
—Today—

Deposits made in our Savings Department on or before Sept. 14th will draw interest at 3% from Sept. 1st.

Liberty Loan Bonds carried in safe-keeping for our Savings Depositors without charge.

The National City Bank

OF CHICAGO

DAVID R. FORGAN
President

Southeast Corner
Dearborn and Monroe Sts.
(Ground Floor)

National Bank Protection
For Your Savings

Christmas Flowers

Water-Flowering
French
Narcissus

Planted in damp sand or gravel and water, produce large white trusses. Sure bloomers, for rooms or window gardens.

2 Large Bulbs with 250 stems, only \$1.00. In 10-day package, \$1.50. In 15-day package, \$2.00. In 20-day package, \$2.50. In 25-day package, \$3.00. In 30-day package, \$3.50. In 35-day package, \$4.00. In 40-day package, \$4.50. In 45-day package, \$5.00. In 50-day package, \$5.50. In 55-day package, \$6.00. In 60-day package, \$6.50. In 65-day package, \$7.00. In 70-day package, \$7.50. In 75-day package, \$8.00. In 80-day package, \$8.50. In 85-day package, \$9.00. In 90-day package, \$9.50. In 95-day package, \$10.00. In 100-day package, \$10.50. In 105-day package, \$11.00. In 110-day package, \$11.50. In 115-day package, \$12.00. In 120-day package, \$12.50. In 125-day package, \$13.00. In 130-day package, \$13.50. In 135-day package, \$14.00. In 140-day package, \$14.50. In 145-day package, \$15.00. In 150-day package, \$15.50. In 155-day package, \$16.00. In 160-day package, \$16.50. In 165-day package, \$17.00. In 170-day package, \$17.50. In 175-day package, \$18.00. In 180-day package, \$18.50. In 185-day package, \$19.00. In 190-day package, \$19.50. In 195-day package, \$20.00. In 200-day package, \$20.50. In 205-day package, \$21.00. In 210-day package, \$21.50. In 215-day package, \$22.00. In 220-day package, \$22.50. In 225-day package, \$23.00. In 230-day package, \$23.50. In 235-day package, \$24.00. In 240-day package, \$24.50. In 245-day package, \$25.00. In 250-day package, \$25.50. In 255-day package, \$26.00. In 260-day package, \$26.50. In 265-day package, \$27.00. In 270-day package, \$27.50. In 275-day package, \$28.00. In 280-day package, \$28.50. In 285-day package, \$29.00. In 290-day package, \$29.50. In 295-day package, \$30.00. In 300-day package, \$30.50. In 305-day package, \$31.00. In 310-day package, \$31.50. In 315-day package, \$32.00. In 320-day package, \$32.50. In 325-day package, \$33.00. In 330-day package, \$33.50. In 335-day package, \$34.00. In 340-day package, \$34.50. In 345-day package, \$35.00. In 350-day package, \$35.50. In 355-day package, \$36.00. In

Wage Award 'Disloyalty and Dishonor.'

Kemper Hall KENOSHA, WIS.
A Secondary School
5th year. College Preparatory and Commercial
under charge of Sisters of St. Mary
Catalog. Address the Secretary.

the recommendation
based on the report
ligators. Mayor T
the license of the
cated in the basin
Wabash avenue.

CLASH ON STATUS OF CHICAGO VICE; URGE CLEANUP

Citizens' League Disputes Position of Clabaugh and Alcock.

When Hinton G. Clabaugh, head of the federal bureau of investigation, yesterday gave Chicago's morals a "clean bill of health," and in a lengthy "report" assailed the findings of several investigators for civic organizations, he drew a counter fire from these associations.

The Citizens' league, through its secretary, William C. Hollister, gave notice that the federal investigator "is not stating facts." The league is an organization of business men. Richard C. Dean of the Pullman company is president, William A. Tilden, president of the Fort Dearborn National bank, is treasurer, A. Stamford White is president of the board of trade vice president, and George W. Dixon a director.

Two Stories of Evidence.

Clabaugh, in his interview, in denouncing the report, said that he could not find evidence of illegal sale of bottled liquor, which a month ago was able to obtain liquor on affidavits signed by "Billy Sunday" and "William Hohenbuehler," and made no offer to turn over its records to him, despite repeated demands.

"When the Citizens' league published its report," he asked for the information, Clabaugh said, "We have written twice since, but have not obtained it."

Clabaugh was offered the evidence two weeks ago today by letter, and we have not been asked for it. There never has been a written demand from him or any of his associates, and ready to furnish it. He has been furnished with a list of the seven places at which liquor was obtained on affidavits signed with "phony" names, and has been informed that the bottles of liquor, as well as the affidavits, should be turned over to him. He has failed to do so.

Nine More Cases Recently.

"For Mr. Clabaugh's further information, I will say that when he gets ready to answer one letter and ask for the affidavits and bottles of liquor, we will have nine more cases ready to turn over to him."

In addition to the letter sent him regarding the seven alleged violations, another was sent him only a few days ago, which has been furnished with a list of the seven places at which liquor was obtained on affidavits signed with "phony" names, and has been informed that the bottles of liquor, as well as the affidavits, should be turned over to him. He has failed to do so.

Special Bittles for Sellers.

"It may be of interest that our investigators have found that a special bittles bottle has been devised for selling, long and thin, which will fit in the leggings. A sailor at the Green Island gardens was seen with one of these bottles. How general has become the use of an unobtainable bittles."

"Do you think vice conditions have improved?" Mr. Hollister was asked.

"I think they are far worse than the general public has any idea of," was his reply. "They have been steadily getting worse for a number of weeks. In making this statement, also, I want to understand that our league is not a league of reformers, but of substantial business men."

The statement of Clabaugh, made after a conference with Capt. William H. Hays, head of the Great Lakes Naval Training station, who is making an investigation of the Chicago situation with a view of carrying out Secretary of the Navy Daniels' instructions that "means be devised of cleaning up the vice situation," in substance absolved Acting Chief Alcock.

Chicago Clean, Clabaugh Says.

In reply to charges of the Committee of Fifteen and other organizations that liquor is being sold to soldiers and sailors, Clabaugh said:

ROMANCE ENDS

Death of Young Chicago Aviator Reveals Engagement of
Lieut. Bruce and North Side Girl.



Miss Elizabeth Martin,
Lieut. Parker Bruce's
fiancée.

The abrupt ending of one of Chicago's brightest romances was revealed in the death on Thursday morning of Lieut. Parker Bruce, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bruce of the Virginia hotel. Lieut. Bruce, a flying instructor, was killed with a cadet pupil, Lieut. Anthony A. Sego of Kentland, Ind., near Dallas, Tex.

The engagement of Lieut. Bruce to Miss Elizabeth Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, 191 East Walton place, was to be announced shortly, and their marriage was set for early October.

Lieut. Bruce enlisted in the aviation service last December. He was a former student at the University of Minnesota, a graduate of Columbia university, and a member of the Chi Psi fraternity.

A military funeral was held at Dallas yesterday. The funeral services in this city will be held on Monday at the Martin residence.

ALCOCK ORDER PROHIBITS ALL CAFÉ DANCING

Acting Chief of Police Alcock last night put a stop to all dancing in cafes. While the stop may be brief in some instances, the order he issued on the subject wiped out the immunity of the "dry spaces" created by numerous cafe owners to evade the ordinance prohibiting dancing where liquor is sold.

His action was a surprise, said to be based on the city law department's advice concerning the interpretation to be placed on the recently enacted ordinance regarding "dry cabarets" obtain licenses and the companion measure closing them at 1 o'clock—the same hour as the "wet" establishments.

It is expected some of them will be gay again in the near future, as they may obtain "dry cabaret" licenses. This was merely a separate phase of his order, the chief purpose of which was to enforce the 1 o'clock closing law against "dry cabarets" themselves and compel them to cease operating until they have obtained licenses.

Elect Democrats as War Essential, Sullivan Pleas

A plea for Democratic success this fall as a war essential was made by Roger C. Sullivan yesterday. He was speaking at a jollification meeting at the Tremont club.

"No one doubts the patriotism of Republican congressmen and that they would be active in prosecuting the war," he said, "but a reverse for the president's party is open to misinterpretation. That's the kind of news Germany builds morale on."

Alcock Closes One Café

Acting Chief Alcock believes his late order forbidding dancing even in "dry" cabarets will quiet something of the criticism recently directed at the department which has led to investigation of moral conditions in Chicago by navy representatives.

After a report from Secretary Daniels, that the navy was put out of business by the closing of the city, Alcock issued an order by which he would turn his attention to Chief Alcock.

Alcock's order closes one café. Acting Chief Alcock believes his late order forbidding dancing even in "dry" cabarets will quiet something of the criticism recently directed at the department which has led to investigation of moral conditions in Chicago by navy representatives.

After a report from Secretary Daniels, that the navy was put out of business by the closing of the city, Alcock issued an order by which he would turn his attention to Chief Alcock.

BUILDER OF HUN AIRPLANES VOWS HE'S 'AMERICAN'

Loyal and Will Prove It at Oglethorpe, Asserts Rottweiler.

Held as "one of the most dangerous German agents in this country," George von Rottweiler, vice president of the Paramount Motor company of Columbus, O., and an expert of airplane motors, yesterday protested his loyalty "as an American citizen," and declared that from the alien enemy informant camp at Oglethorpe, Ga., where he will be taken on Monday, he will wage a fight for vindication.

Von Rottweiler, who was arrested on the night of the federal building bomb explosion and has been held in the county jail, yesterday told how easier in the war he designed airplane motors for the German admiralty, met Capt. Boy-Ed, head of the German spies in this country, and then almost became a captain in the United States ordnance reserve corps, with the view of being assigned to producing plants.

Born in New York, he says.

Von Rottweiler, a dapper-looking man of 35, who has a broken accent, told this story:

"I was born at Danville, N. Y. When I was 3 months old my parents took me to Germany where my father died. I have tried to find my birth records since, but they don't exist. Since then my mother has married twice and lives in Germany. I believe under the name of Graham. But I haven't seen her in ten years and have nothing to do with her."

"When I was 13, after being educated in the Hamburg schools, my mother gave \$300 to a man named Oglethorpe to 'get rid of me' because I was an American. I was taken to New York and in sixty days Oglethorpe sent me to Holland. From that time on I shifted for myself. At 18 I had learned German and went to work in the Daimler Motor-Gesellschaft, which makes the Mercedes engine. I learned the trade and at 20 came back to America."

Von Rottweiler told of "making the first airplane motor for Glenn Curtiss in 1903." He designed for the Herring-Curtiss company at Hammondport, N. Y., until 1914, he said.

Built Motors for Germany.

"In 1911 when I was in New York," he said, "a representative of Amshak & Co., who were buying for Germany, asked if I would prepare a set of airplane motor plans for the German admiralty. I agreed and was paid \$5,000. I went to Germany and supervised the building of the motors. When I can back I met Capt. Boy-Ed, but I only discussed the airplane situation in Germany and not here with him. Afterwards I met Count von Bernstorff, but only on passport matters. I was not associated with Von Papen or Dr. Albert. I made several trips to Germany about the motors."

Von Rottweiler told how in 1915 and 1916 he was works manager for the Davis-Senior Machine company at Dayton, O., which had tremendous carriage and shell contracts with the Russian government. He left that company to organize the Paramount Motor company at Columbus, which makes motorcycle and airplane motors. He said that concern had not yet obtained government contracts when he decided to go "into the army."

"I Hate Germany," He Avows.

"I had been recommended for a captain's commission," he declared. "I would have had it in a week. Then a policeman arrested me. It isn't true that I am a former officer in the German army. I hate Germany. I am an American and am loyal and will prove it. I was entering the army because I wanted to be a service. I was assigned to inspect airplanes and do motor engineering because I am an expert."

Baker Refuses to Fall for
"Police Directory" Fakers

Two men posing as police officers tried to "shake down" Louis Vogel, a baker, 933 Chicago street, 516 for a "police directory." He called the police to verify their story and they vanished. The police are looking for them.

SOMEBODY IS ALWAYS TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE



FERN PRATT, GIRL LOST FOR MONTHS, NOW WITH FAMILY

Not Found, She Just Came Back; Nation Combed in Search.

Miss Fern Pratt, 19-year-old Chicago high school girl, who vanished on Jan. 7 from the La Salle street station as if the world had opened and she swallowed her, has been found. Her disappearance had been a hunt that lasted for months.

Morgues and hospitals were searched in vain. Theories that she had eloped, that she had gone on the stage, and into the movies were run down without result. Charles B. Pratt, an official of the Rock Island railroad, dropped everything else for a long time to hunt for her.

Her vanishing was one of Chicago's mysteries. Her parents said that when she disappeared she had a few clothes in a suitcase and \$10 in money. Mrs. Edgar T. Pratt, 321 West Marquette road, an aunt, verified the girl's return last night.

Not Found; Just Returned.

"She was not found," Mrs. Pratt said. "She returned to her parents of her own free will. She is safe and sound. As to where she has been, you will have to go to her father to learn that. He is now located in Herington, Kas. I can say no more."

A representative of THE TRIBUNE was sent to see the girl's father in Herington. The father refused to let the reporter talk to the girl, and said: "My daughter is living with me. How long since she returned or what were her experiences I refuse to tell."

Story of Disappearance.

At the time of her disappearance the girl had gone to the La Salle street station to bid her mother good-by. Fern was to remain a few days in Chicago visiting friends. Mrs. Pratt was going to El Reno, Okla., to join her husband. Mrs. Pratt left the station for a few minutes to make a purchase or two, and when she returned Fern was gone.

SEE YOUR PARDON!

This Tribune of Sept. 6 printed a table comparing the Union Pacific's income account for 1917 with that for 1916. Readers point out that the sum of the total income for 1917 is greater by \$10,000,000 than shown by the addition of the several items entering into it.

This is explicable as due to a typographical error. The item of income from investments appeared as \$1,791,398, instead of \$1,791,398.

The issue of Sept. 1, in the Rotogravure section, carried a picture of the late Lieut. J. K. Grier under "Chicago's Roll of Honor," with the late Lieut. Grier's name misspelled as "Grier." Lieut. Grier was killed in an airplane accident in France on May 1.

UNIONISTS STAGE HEAD CRACKING AND GUN SOIREE

Just by way of pleasant Jack Norton and Arthur Hickey, said to be business agents of the painters' union, last night went into the saloon of Doyle & Doyle, 756 East Sixty-third street. They wanted playful, and as the merryment increased revolvers were drawn and heads cracked.

The Doyle cash customers tumbled out into the streets, and then the merry-makers and several uniformed policemen all began shooting together. Hundreds of pedestrians in Cottage Grove avenue, where the revolver battle occurred, fled to doorways and stores to escape the bullets.

Norton, Hickey, and two men, said to be their friends, finally ran up the street with the police in pursuit. Norton and Hickey were captured, but their companions escaped.

At the Grand Crossing police station it was first denied there was any shooting. Later a desk sergeant said Hickey and Norton had been arrested after they had become involved in "a little taker rife."

Collision in Motorcycle Squad; Rider Badly Hurt

Martin Hambr, 25, 18242 Houston avenue, was probably fatally hurt last night when his motorcycle collided with one of four others at Baltimore avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street. Seven friends riding on the other motorcycles were taken into custody and are held pending the outcome of Hambr's injuries. The man are said to have been racing.

ROBBERS KILL DETECTIVE CHIEF IN COLORADO CITY

Running Battle with Supposed Train Bandits in Streets.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 13.—Chief of City Detectives John E. Riley, was shot and killed and John D. Riley, a city detective, was shot and seriously wounded in a battle with robbers in the downtown district late this afternoon. The robbers are thought to be the three men alleged to have held up and robbed a train near Paola, Kas., on July 10 last.

The robbers were run down at an automobile filling station near the central fire station by the detectives. Twenty shots were fired in the battle which followed. The robbers escaped in an automobile and were last seen headed for Denver.

The car was driven by a woman who was at the wheel at the time of the shooting and participated in it.

Shooting in Denver.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 13.—A second shooting affair growing out of the search for train robber suspects occurred here tonight. As a result two Denver detectives, Harry Lane and Frank Cole, were slightly wounded, and John Babb, stepfather-in-law of Frank Lewis, sought in connection with the train robbery, was arrested. When Babb was searched at police headquarters \$1,250 in cash, which postoffice inspectors assert is part of the money taken in the Kansas train robbery, was found in his possession.

Boys Drive to "L" Station and Rob Agent of \$4

Five armed boys drove in an automobile to the elevated station at Stewart avenue and Sixty-fifth street last night and held up the agent. While one boy stopped at the cage window another entered a door and threatened E. Brown, 6513 University avenue, the agent. The lad at the window pointed a revolver at Brown and forced him to hold up his hands while the man inside took the \$4 that was in the cash drawer. The automobile was described as a large blue car with a red top. The boys who entered the station are described as being about 19 years old.

FRIDAY, 13TH

Jinx Works in Chicago; Score of the Results.

FRIDAY, THE 13TH, score, as kept by John Kelley, police reporter: First reported during the day, 30; burglaries and thefts, 37; arrests, mostly slacker and disorderly charges, 250; accidents, 34.

Emil Ulrich, the jinx when he tore up a paper with Gen. Pershing's picture on it and threw it on floor. Ulrich, cook at the Berghoff, was seen by federal agent. Grabbed.

The Buena restaurant, 4003 Broadway, got it just after midnight yesterday. Burglars took \$30.

George Miesko, 324 West One Hundred and Ninth street, believes in the jinx. He lost a \$10 Liberty bond.

Charles Miller, 1230 East Fifty-fourth street, is another. He showed his hand through a street car window and cut it.

Wilbur Krueger, 8 months old, 4439 South Sacramento boulevard, fell out of his high chair, caught by his clothes and was strangled to death.

SALOON LICENSE UP TO ALDERMEN

The city council will hold a special session on Monday next to consider the system of saloonkeepers for a revision of the system of issuing licenses.

Because of the immediate hardship brought and the enforcement of national prohibition a few months later it is proposed that the license period beginning Oct. 1 be made two months, instead of the usual six months. Acting City Collector George Lohman has prepared an amendment to the code creating the shorter period and providing that the license fee be made \$200 for the two months.

This would make the annual cost of a license \$1,200, instead of \$1,000, as it is now.

Wife Sues W. E. Ballard on Charge of Cruelty

Suit for separate maintenance was filed yesterday in the Circuit court against William E. Ballard, a milliner, 5703 Ridge avenue, by Mrs. Nellie Ballard, who declared her husband's cruelty caused her to leave him. She asks custody of their child, William.

GUARD BLAMED IN BANDITS' JAIL BREAK MISSING

Eludes Police as Successfully Escaped Prisoners.

John Kemper, the guard held responsible for the jail delivery of four of Chicago's most desperate criminals Thursday night, is missing.

All police efforts to find Kemper were unsuccessful up to a late hour last night. In the neighborhood of his residence, 315 West Sixty-first street, it was said his mother and sister, with whom he lived, had gone to Iowa Thursday night.

Sheriff Traeger, however, received a note, presumably from Kemper, which read:

"Sheriff: Will see you Saturday morning with James A. Long, alderman. A newsboy brought the note and said a man on the street asked him to deliver it."

Mr. Traeger sent Deputy Sheriff Thomas Morrison to see Ald. Long, who, with County Commissioner Daniel Ryan, is the political sponsor for Kemper. He also saw Mrs. Elizabeth Otto, an aunt of the missing guard, who insisted Kemper was at home at noon.

Guards Political Appointments.

"I can't believe that John Kemper did anything out of the way in this case," Ald. Long said. "He's sober and industrious and doesn't even smoke. He is a conservator of an estate of an aunt which is valued at \$50,000."

Jailer Will T. Davies admitted that Kemper, as well as all of his other fifty-five guards, are political appointments and that he has no hand in their selection. Asked what he thought of having guards under civil service, he said that for a short time they had been under civil service.

The four fugitives, all described as killers who will shoot any one attempting to apprehend them, are: Joe Bies, alias Moran; Earl Dear, alias Bopp, and Frank McElrath, alias Burns.

The police, under the direction of Chief of Detectives Mooney, visited several rooming houses during the day in search of the escaped man and ran down a number of false tips received. They searched for three days, but failed to locate him.

Says Guard "Lost His Head."

Kemper was questioned by Mr. Traeger immediately after the prisoners got away. He told Mr. Traeger that he had a wife and children and remained quiet at the demands of the criminals because he thought more of his family than of the harm they might do to society.

Mr. Traeger told reporters that he had stripped Kemper of his star and told him he was discharged. The sheriff said yesterday that although he held Kemper responsible for the escape of the three, he believed that Kemper had "just lost his head."

Asked how he came to let Kemper go, he said:

"I questioned him and got his story. He was absolutely true to the jail rules when he violated the jail rules when he unlocked the bill pen without calling another guard. If he had not violated the rules there would have been no escape. I don't blame any one else. It's one of those things that happen every day."

Escapes Are Frequent.

Mr. Traeger added that prisoners frequently elude guards in the streets, that they have escaped from State's Attorney Hyne's office, and even from penitentiaries.

Jailer Davies had a similar explanation.

State's Attorney Hyne and his assistants put the responsibility for the escape squarely up to the jail officials. "It would be funny if it wasn't so serious," Mr. Hyne said. "We have spent a good many thousands of dollars convicting these murderers and now they are all out on their own. It will be only by the greatest good fortune if they are captured without the killing of the policemen who try to arrest them. This sort of thing is most discouraging."

Prisoners Saved Bare.

It developed that the first version of the escape was inaccurate and that instead of finding the guard a beaten man of humanity, held speechless by the conventional gag, he was discovered by Night Jailer John Mayers sitting on one of the escaped prisoners' coats with his chin propped up with his hands, without a mark of violence on his person.

It also was disclosed that instead of all preparations being made before the getaway the window bars and the padlock, according to experts, were saved at the time of the escape, and that the four desperadoes must have occupied from twenty to twenty-five minutes in effecting their freedom.

Grand Jury Promises Inquiry.

The Cook county grand jury visited the jail and looked at the escape scene.

Later in the day the jury adopted a resolution calling for the placing of jail employees under civil service and recommending that all locks and bars in the jail be tested daily.

Some of the romantic glamour which has attached to Deane through circulation of various reports that he is the son of a governor of an eastern state, the escapee scion of a wealthy Pittsburgh family, a college man and pet of society, was dispelled last night by a dispatch from Pittsburgh stating that he is in fact the son of a glass worker. He has two brothers in the United States army.

ARRESTED AS MURDERER.

Mandal J. Silver, sleeping in the Palmer house, was arrested yesterday in connection with the murder of Mrs. Victoria Kucharski, 1339 North Street. She was found by the arm and neck with her back to the door.

**MIDDLE
EAGER
LIBERT**

Exhaust Echoes

By SHEPPARD BUTLER.

THE Municipal pier makes its debut as a center of motoring interest today with a sort of modified automobile show designed to emphasize wartime utility and the place of the gasoline engine in commerce and agriculture.

Nearly 200 booths have been installed along the north side of the big structure, chiefly for the display of accessories, tractors, and farm paraphernalia. Several motor trucks also are shown by concerns which have invaded the field since the "old line" manufacturers were occupied with war work.

The exhibit is sponsored by an organization which was formed last year to stage the Ford accessory show at the Coliseum. It probably will be the last affair of its kind to be held in Chicago during the war.

Several meetings and conventions will be held during the week as incidents of the show. Tomorrow the tire flinger manufacturers meet for a "tire economy conference"; Wednesday will be "Illinois good roads day," with a rally for the \$40,000,000 bond issue, and on Thursday there will be a gathering of thrashermen and farmers generally from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio.

Go to French Lick in September

MID the green hills and blossoming flowers in this semi-southern sunshine is the place to really enjoy September. Rest and recreation are necessary for bodily health. In these days of war-time tension every man and woman should maintain a high degree of efficiency.

Unexcelled cuisine—complete comforts—every accommodation makes the French Lick Springs Hotel supreme in service. Hotel reservations may be made by mail or telegraph. A breezy carter long winding roads—a game of golf on a famous green—give healthy outdoor exercise. Motoring, too, has its delights.

More Than a Health Resort

French Lick Springs is known country wide as America's most famous watering place. The unequalled curative properties of French Water attract thousands annually to better health. The baths, famous, too—with every nicety of comfort—are wonderfully beneficial.

Just a Night's Ride From Chicago on the

MONON ROUTE

Two trains daily from Chicago via Monon Route. Through sleeper on 7:00 p. m. train arriving in time to take the water cure before breakfast. Day train has through parlor car. Leaves 8:30 a. m. Arrives 6:15 p. m.

French Lick Springs Hotel

The Home of PLUTO WATER
French Lick Springs, Indiana

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MARKET DULL AND VOLUME OF BUSINESS SMALL

Attitude of Money Com- mittee Has Effect

[New York Times Financial Review.]
New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—With no changes immediately affecting the stock market having come to light, the market was relatively quiet, the exchange was, for the most part, dull, with transactions limited in volume outside of a few issues in which liquidation continued. The money committee had no change of opinion in its statement of its position issued more than a week ago, but its attitude is so well understood that there has been no disposition to control the market, to accept additional responsibilities.

Data Is on Hand.

The committee is now in possession of data on which it can judge of the extent to which speculative operations have figured in the money market and it is unquestionably in a position to control activities of the kind which threatened the bankers' peace of mind a few weeks ago.

There was a good deal of selling today in a few issues which have figured largely in the speculative movement. The market was handled carefully and the market was allowed to recover part of the ground lost. Judging by the movement, the position in steel has been straightened out, the position in cotton was made at 1974, and it ended the session slightly above its previous close.

Bankers Are Blamed.

New Haven, General Motors, Mercantile Marine, Distillers, Wilson & Co.

not fare so well, losing on an average more than two points. Naturally such stinging out of favor was being given speculative favorites on the rise gave rise to reports that bankers were buying up stocks at low prices. The findings of stocks which have fared most prominently in the loan accounts.

The decline was not abrupt and the indications are that the situation still existed when the committee wrote its report. The stock exchange suggesting contraction has been cleared to meet the views of the committee.

The splendid war news today of the cutting off of the St. Mihiel salient had no appreciable influence upon the market. It was buoyant after the spurt they enjoyed earlier in the week on announcement of Secretary McAdoo's plan for broadening the tax base.

The tax rate was unchanged, slightly lower. Money rates were unchanged, with no increase in the supply available on the floor.

(Continued)

NOTES

J. P. Morgan & Co. have issued a \$500 reply to John Skelton Williams' statement regarding the default of interest and redemption of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad bonds. The statement was published in the Chicago Tribune on February 24.

He has noted John Skelton Williams' statement regarding his attack upon us and our personal character and our unwillingness to contribute funds at 6 per cent to finance the obligations of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad bonds. He has also noted our statement that we would accept to reiterate our refusal that we would not contribute funds to finance the bonds to us, refrains from making any personal remarks to us.

30

An important privilege to all United States officers is announced by the military banking house of the United States, which has entered into an arrangement with the Bank of France, Cox & Co. (France), Ltd., and the Banco Italiana di Roma, Italy, to issue checks on the Bank of France, Cox & Co., London, up to the equivalent of £5 (about \$25) at any one time, at the branches of the Bank of France, throughout France and Italy, without bank

M. A. Steele, formerly manager of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., of the Flow company, has become associated with the Stever Manufacturing and Engine company, of St. Louis, Mo. Steele has been connected with the Motion Picture company for the last twenty years.

The weekly report of the Bank of England shows a gain of \$6,000,000 in gold, the amount of gold reported in one week since last June. The bank's present holdings of \$335,500,000 sent the president of the bank, Sir George Buchanan, to the fore in the war period, trending in November, 1914.

The capital issues committee has passed a resolution instructing Detroit committee to make a study of the situation of the offering for sale of shares of securities during the period from Sept. 15 until the end of the year. Liberty loan campaign should be passed on.

The board of directors of the Harris Trust and Savings bank declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 per share, payable Oct. 14 to stockholders of record Sept. 16.

[illegible]

Company, Auctioneers
Philadelphia, Pa.

HIGHER PRICES ON ALL GRAINS; DROP AT CLOSE

Gains on Corn from 1-2 to 2 5-8 Cents, September Leading.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

Higher prices were made for all grains, although the top figures were not held at the last. Net gains on corn were 1 1/2 to 2 5/8 cents, with September leading. Oats gained 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents, with the best bid in Chicago, with shorts the best buyers in the southwestern corn markets gains were 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents, September in St. Louis leading. Oats were 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents higher, with receipts in Winnipeg 1/2 cent higher, with receipts in three areas.

Provisions were offered sparingly and had better support, the close being at gains of 20c to 50c on pork, 10c to 20c on lard, and 5c to 10c on short ribs.

Corn Market Overview.

An overall condition was very apparent in corn. It took but little buying to start values upward, and disclosed the fact that offerings were light. Shorts covered freely, and prices advanced 1/2 to 3/4 cent, selling pressure being absent until October touched 85c. At that figure and above local shorts and longs were disposed to press the selling side again. A small reaction came at the last with the final 1/4 cent under the top, with September at 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 cents, October at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents, and November at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents.

September acted a little congested, and the previous day. There was a little buying by houses with eastern connections, but the bulk of the demand was in small lots from shorts. Cash houses and profit takers sold on the uptick.

A better cash demand existed and the good kinds were up 5c, while sample grades were unchanged. Receipts were 433 cars. Country country notices continue fair. Domestic shipping sales, 95,000 bu. Deliveries, 10,000 bu.

Primary points have had 4,174,000 bu. so far this week and shipped 1,725,000 bu. Last year receipts were 1,817,000 bu. and shipments 942,000 bu. Forecast was for fairly cloudy and somewhat cool.

Government Buys Cash Oats.

Buying of a moderate amount of cash oats by the government and the strength in corn made a more active market. At the top prices were up 1/2 to 3/4 cent, with the close about the best prices since September 7th, October 75c and November 75c.

The cash demand was now a big factor in shaping values, as over 800,000 bushels have been sold to the seaboard and to the government in the last two days. Country offerings to arrive light, and the cash article is to arrive light, and worked close to the October market. Oats higher, receipts, 312 cars. With the final 1/4 cent under the top, with September at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents, October at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents, and November at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents.

Primary arrivals so far this week have been 7,577,000 bu., against 8,538,000 bu. the previous week and 1,560,000 bu. last year. Shipments were 4,952,000 bu., against 5,171,000 bu. last year.

Investors Buy Barley.

Rye was firm with a better demand. No. 2 bid at 1 1/4. Futures were 1/2 to 3/4 cent higher, closing at the top, with October at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents, and November at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents. Receipts, 16 cars. Milwaukee was unchanged and Minneapolis 1/4 cent higher. The northwest had 73 cars. Country offerings have been persistent buyers of barley on a feed basis, and with a little milling still the market showed a firm undertone.

Light Pressure on Provisions.

Selling pressure, which has been largely responsible for the recent weakness and yesterday. The buying was not conspicuous with hogs up to 20.35, a new high, and corn higher, prices advanced and closed around 10c. Hog supplies were small but larger than last year's. Prices follow:

Minn Park.				Close	
Sept. 12.	Sept. 13.	Sept. 14.			
7.50	40.00	1918.	1917.		
7.70	40.00	40.00	42.25		
40.00	40.50	40.00	45.40		
Lard.				Rye.	
86	26.97	26.95	28.80	Chicago	1.54
86	26.80	26.77	28.75	Mill	1.80
86	26.85	26.80	28.75	Min	1.80
				Duins	1.61
Short Ribs.				HAY AND	
40	23.65	23.20	23.45		
40	23.62	23.47	24.45		
40	23.40	23.40	24.45		

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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.

15

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Professionals and Trades.

ENGINEER ON OILER—ASBESTOS. FOR
salvage and repair to 1000 cubic ft.
Address 2 1/2 N. Dearborn.

ENGRAYER—STEADY POSI-
tion and short hours. BUR-
LINGTON WATCH CO., 2845
W. 19th.

ENGINEER—MAN—FURNACE. PLAS-
tic. 1400 W. 19th.

EVERY MECHANIC WHO IS
not now engaged in some
Essential Industry should
take advantage of the good
opportunities offered by the
advertiser, who has just
splendidly enlarged an already
splendid plant.

GOVERNMENT WORK.

WANTED, AT ONCE,
TO
INCREASE PRODUCTION
OF
TRUCK MOTORS,
TO KEEP THE HUN
ON THE RUN.

MOTOR ASSEMBLERS.

ACME AUTOMOTIVE
SCREW MACHINE
OPERATORS.

MILLING MACHINE
OPERATORS.

BULLARD BORING MILL
OPERATORS.

TOOLMAKERS.

FLOOR INSPECTORS.

IF YOU ARE WORKING
ON GOVERNMENT WORK,
STICK!

IF NOT, WRITE OR CALL
FALLS MOTORS CORPO-
RATION,
SHEBOYGAN FALLS, WIS.

Experienced White Chauffeur
except from draft, for home on North Shore;
one willing to do work around the house
wages \$22.50 per week to start; give tele-
phone number. Address 10 1/2 S. Dearborn.

FEEDERS—GORDON AND
Colt. Steady position. 48
hour shop.

STEVENS DAVIS CO.,
638 Federal-st.

Fifty Carpenters for Interior
Trim on Boats.

at Mobile, Ala. Living conditions favorable;
also room for Great Lakes. Apply to room
44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57,
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70,
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RENT-ROOMS-SOUTH.

T. 7080 TO RENT-2nd BR.
Furn. suite; breakfast rm.
bath; priv. loop. Ph. Hyde Park 514

T. 4745 TO RENT-FRONT AND
RM. priv. lav. electric lights
service. \$3 up. Oakland 7

AIN. 6050. 2D TO RENT-2 BR.
n. in mod. private apt. suit. new
lady; piano. H. P. 0883.

6347 TO RENT-2 BR. FOR
THE GALE suite, bath, etc.

AV. 5351 RD - TO RENT - LADY EMP.
furn. room in small apt to lady
tending U. of C. SPAULDING
BLVD 42D PL. E. 911. 187-
only furn. front rm. mod. conv.

ELLIS-AV., 4209.

-Large outside modern roomy
kitchen. Reasonable. Oakland 1948.
46-TO RENT-SUNNY RM
all conv. rent: \$an L Oak 3087.
4165. 2D-TO RENT-SUNNY
all conv. rent: \$40.00. 480
4165. 2D-TO RENT-SUNNY
all conv. rent: \$40.00. 480
4165. 2D-TO RENT-SUNNY
all conv. rent: \$40.00. 480
of 3 outside rms.; priv. bath.

PL. E. 608-TO RENT-FRONT
run. water. Kenwood 6381.
VENTA E. 1332-TO RENT-IN
Valleyrie Apt. High grade rm.
to bath or outside toilet.
VENTH-37. E. 1137-TO RENT
rent: \$2.00 to \$2. The Yvonne.

BLVD. 119. 1D TO REAR - front room, facing boulevard.
BLVD. 5041. 2D TO REAR - front big closets; no other rooms; view; good restaurants; \$5. lawn.
504-AV. 4404 - TO REAR - AT front rooms; also front - balcony and view.
504-15 TO REAR - FRONT - 100 ft. lawn; place, house; mod. apt. 15 up; conv. to C. L. U. C. C.
5124 TO REAR - WELL - 100 ft. lawn for 2 or more; breakfast room.
5415. 2D TO REAR - NICE LGE. closets; suit 1 or 2; 55th L.
4403. 3D - TO REAR - 2 BATHS. bath, mod. apt. 1 surface room.

WENWOOD, 6482. To Rent—Beaut. furn. front bed-
room, or single, or marr. couple.
L. C. L. sur and garage. Park
Ave., 4792. To RENT—LARGE
m. well furn.; mod. conveniences;
and surt.; investigate appreciate.
S. 5704. To RENT—NICELY FUR-
nished; suitable for 2; also single;
\$409. To RENT—LIGHT HOME-
stun. Mr. Jackson ph. B. C. ex-
MBARK AV., 6288.

6380 - TO RENT - LARGE, all mod.; bus. people; nr. I. C. L.
 6141, 3D - TO RENT - NICE LT. apt. on trans. Midway
 6147 - TO RENT - STRICTLY all mod.; bus. peo. I.C. surr.
 6478 - TO RENT - OUTSIDE home; I. C. surface.
 6487 - TO RENT - LG. 2 BR. sun par. suitable for 2, \$9. Mid.
 6104 - TO RENT - NEW Apt., 2 rms. and tiled shower bath; close to bus. need 18 mos. to loop; \$15 to \$16 wk.
 6387 - 1A - TO RENT -

conn. th; priv. fam. Drex.
AV. 5440-TO RENT-BAUTL-
nished, private bath with house-
-view.
AV. 5441-TO NO RENT MOD.
-priv. bath, no trans. 54
-TO RENT-5018 1/2 R. RM.
-ph; no. Drex. 1339
5412-TO RENT-SINGLE OR
-occupy or 2 guests; w. b. opt.
1137-1ST-TO RENT-2 R.M.
-nd. bath, priv. fam. guest.
1898-54-TO RENT-SINGLY
-side room; 2nd up; w. bath.
-AV. 5411-TO RENT-2 R. RM.
-nd. bath, priv. fam. guest.
A IN-TO RENT-2 R. RM. 1/2 BATH

40445, RD-0 TO RENT-1/2
1st flr and 2nd. Kenwood
40446 RD-0 TO RENT-1/2
1st flr. priv. bath. 1st flr.
40447 TO RENT-SINGLE ROOM
family. Westworth 899
ABOARD-ST. W. ST. TO RENT
front rm., priv. family; mod. cas-

898, 1154 1ST-TO RENT-1/2
kitchen, shower, sun par,
home for those permanent and
best trans. pub. required.

AV. 5850. 2D - TO RENT -
 Furn. rm. opp. Wash. PK. Meals
 supplied.
 AV. 6945 TO RENT - FURN
 Furn. near Lt. quit suited.
 AV. 5181 TO RENT - LARGE
 Furn. in surt. MRS. WILKIE.
 Y-AV. 5471 - TO RENT - FRT.
 units or other refined persons.
 LARGE CORNER ROOM WITH
 a business man or smart
 occupation ex. Jackson Pk. and lake.
 89: 1. O. ex. surt. : reas. :
 RENT - ROOMS - NORTH.
 F. 1232. 2D TO RENT - LG. RM.

1216 - TO RENT - BEST LOCAL
 comfortable rooms; rates re-
 7 - TO RENT - 6014 5TH ST. RM.
 and bath and kitchen. Priv.
 4525 - TO RENT - THE
 achelor rooms in the city. \$3.50.
 Ravenswood 7605.
 4058 - TO RENT - LARGE RM.
 ence, mod. Sheridan apt. \$3.
 10 - TO RENT - 5TH RM. MOD.
 best trans.; priv. fam.; 2d apt.
 2205.
 114 1D - TO RENT - OUTSIDE
 3 mod. apt. Lake View 6936.
 N. 2645 - TO RENT -
 ENT GARDEN HOTEL.
 rooms single or en suite; 13

N. 1708 - THE LEON - 2 to 3
single bachelor rooms. \$3.50:
Diversey 9236.
N. 1048, OPP. PARK - TO RENT
rooms, runn. water. \$2.50, one \$2:
4463 - TO RENT - LGE FRONT
rm., priv. fam.: Mr. Wilson L.
N. 1002 - TO RENT - HAND-
crushed rooms, with or without
baths; walking distance.
N. 1556 - TO RENT - LARGE
run. water, a. b.; break; priv.:
walking distance.
ST. N. 1308 - 10 - TO RENT -
rooms, elegantly furn. complete
bath, priv. and a. b. \$6.18:
Diversey 9236.

431A. W. S. APT. G-TO RENT
 room, walking distance.
 418. APT. 1-TO RENT-FRT.
 room, in high class apt.
 T. E. 45. NEAR ASTOR - TO
 1st class people; ref. exch.
 T. E. 46. NEAR ASTOR - TO
 1st class people; ref. exch.
 AVE. 5218. 2D APT-TO RENT
 in two bds. - conv. fr.
 city car, suit for 1 or 2; near
 Bay line.
 534. 2D-TO RENT-GENTL-
 u. Wilson; attrac.; reasonable.
 9. NE STATE-TO RENT-
 comfortable rms. - gas, loc.; res.
 2D-TO RENT-ACCOM. ONLY
 - incl. heat.

3D - O KENT-VET. RM.
in mahoe, also fr. beam. run.
Graceland 2192.

-BLVD. 954. 2D - TO KENT-
le. rm. kit. priv. Shw. L.

1741. 2D - TO KENT-PLAS-
adjoining bath. 2 bds. family;
fr. beam. Pk 6250.

4638 - TO KENT-LO. RM.
or 2 business people; w/ ex.
Pl. 891. 197. APT. TO KENT-
matched high class rooms for
married couple; blk. lake. blk.
Wilson L. Board optional.

-AV. E. OF SHERIDAN - TO
city. 1 bdr. 1 bath. 1 living lake;
blum. fr. beam. Sunnyside 3867.

BLVD. EAST SHW. 2D. - TO

turn fr. bedroom. Kls. 8255.
15. 3D-TO RENT-BAUDOUIN,
a large light, clean, high class
W. Wilcox - exp. bus.
16. 3D-TO RENT-LAM. SOUTH
Ventures: will exp. bus.
4610-TO RENT-NICE PUM.
m. suit 1 or 2; will ex.
AV. 4500-TO RENT-COZY
fam.; will ex.; room. 1st apt.:
E. 3821-3D-TO RENT-BAUDOUIN
priv.; home privileges: a of
Mr. Sheridan rd. Address ? 95.

E-TO RENT-PARLOR Suite
lay. 120 min. loc. Grace 3400.
W-TO RENT-3 RM. PUM.
sch. garage. Ref. Grace 3400.

4518. D-TO RENT-RICH
and up. Mr. Wilson "L".
42. 2D-TO RENT-PAT. RM.
fam.; rent: \$4. Sunny \$900.
44-TO RENT-BEATTY FORD.
sma.; elec. sto.; lav.; walk. clo.
MAYOR HOUSE 4728 SUNDY
Ave. - Rent: \$100.00. Home, priv.
conv.; priv. phone; total income
\$12.75. Sunnyvale \$400.
45-TO RENT - ATTRACTIVE
bath; shower. Sunny \$500.

TO RENT—ROOMS—NORTH.
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-6420-6422-6424-6426-6428-6430-6432-6434-6436-6438-6440-6442-6444-6446-6448-6450-6452-6454-6456-6458-6460-6462-6464-6466-6468-6470-6472-6474-6476-6478-6480-6482-6484-6486-6488-6490-6492-6494-6496-6498-6500-6502-6504-6506-6508-6510-6512-6514-6516-6518-6520-6522-6524-6526-6528-6530-6532-6534-6536-6538-6540-6542-6544-6546-6548-6550-6552-6554-6556-6558-6560-6562-6564-6566-6568-6570-6572-6574-6576-6578-6580-6582-6584-6586-6588-6590-6592-6594-6596-6598-6600-6602-6604-6606-6608-6610-6612-6614-6616-6618-6620-6622-6624-6626-6628-6630-6632-6634-6636-6638-6640-6642-6644-6646-6648-6650-6652-6654-6656-6658-6660-6662-6664-6666-6668-6670-6672-6674-6676-6678-6680-6682-6684-6686-6688-6690-6692-6694-6696-6698-6700-6702-6704-6706-6708-6710-6712-6714-6716-6718-6720-6722-6724-6726-6728-6730-6732-6734-6736-6738-6740-6742-6744-6746-6748-6750-6752-6754-6756-6758-6760-6762-6764-6766-6768-6770-6772-6774-6776-6778-6780-6782-6784-6786-6788-6790-6792-6794-6796-6798-6800-6802-6804-6806-6808-6810-6812-6814-6816-6818-6820-6822-6824-6826-6828-6830-6832-6834-6836-6838-6840-6842-6844-6846-6848-6850-6852-6854-6856-6858-6860-6862-6864-6866-6868-6870-6872-6874-6876-6878-6880-6882-6884-6886-6888-6890-6892-6894-6896-6898-6900-6902-6904-6906-6908-6910-6912-6914-6916-6918-6920-6922-6924-6926-6928-6930-6932-6934-6936-6938-6940-6942-6944-6946-6948-6950-6952-6954-6956-6958-6960-6962-6964-6966-6968-6970-6972-6974-6976-6978-6980-6982-6984-6986-6988-6990-6992-6994-6996-6998-7000-7002-7004-7006-7008-7010-7012-7014-7016-7018-7020-7022-7024-7026-7028-7030-7032-7034-7036-7038-7040-7042-7044-7046-7048-7050-7052-7054-7056-7058-7060-7062-7064-7066-7068-7070-7072-7074-7076-7078-7080-7082-7084-7086-7088-7090-7092-7094-7096-7098-7100-7102-7104-7106-7108-7110-7112-7114-7116-7118-7120-7122-7124-7126-7128-7130-7132-7134-7136-7138-7140-7142-7144-7146-7148-7150-7152-7154-7156-7158-7160-7162-7164-7166-7168-7170-7172-7174-7176-7178-7180-7182-7184-7186-7188-7190-7192-7194-7196-7198-7200-7202-7204-7206-7208-7210-7212-7214-7216-7218-7220-7222-7224-7226-7228-7230-7232-7234-7236-7238-7240-7242-7244-7246-7248-7250-7252-7254-7256-7258-7260-7262-7264-7266-7268-7270-7272-7274-7276-7278-7280-7282-7284-7286-7288-7290-7292-7294-7296-7298-7300-7302-7304-7306-7308-7310-7312-7314-7316-7318-7320-7322-7324-7326-7328-7330-7332-7334-7336-7338-7340-7342-7344-7346-7348-7350-7352-7354-7356-7358-7360-7362-7364-7366-7368-7370-7372-7374-7376-7378-7380-7382-7384-7386-7388-7390-7392-7394-7396-7398-7400-7402-7404-7406-7408-7410-7412-7414-7416-7418-7420-7422-7424-7426-7428-7430-7432-7434-7436-7438-7440-7442-7444-7446-7448-7450-7452-7454-7456-7458-7460-7462-7464-7466-7468-7470-7472-7474-7476-7478-7480-7482-7484-7486-7488-7490-7492-7494-7496-7498-7500-7502-7504-7506-7508-7510-7512-7514-7516-7518-7520-7522-7524-7526-7528-7530-7532-7534-7536-7538-7540-7542-7544-7546-7548-7550-7552-7554-7556-7558-7560-7562-7564-7566-7568-7570-7572-7574-7576-7578-7580-7582-7584-7586-7588-7590-7592-7594-7596-7598-7600-7602-7604-7606-7608-7610-7612-7614-7616-7618-7620-7622-7624-7626-7628-7630-7632-7634-7636-7638-7640-7642-7644-7646-7648-7650-7652-7654-7656-7658-7660-7662-7664-7666-7668-7670-7672-7674-7676-7678-7680-7682-7684-7686-7688-7690-7692-7694-7696-7698-7700-7702-7704-7706-7708-7710-7712-7714-7716-7718-7720-7722-7724-7726-7728-7730-7732-7734-7736-7738-7740-7742-7744-7746-7748-7750-7752-7754-7756-7758-7760-7762-7764-7766-7768-7770-7772-7774-7776-7778-7780-7782-7784-7786-7788-7790-7792-7794-7796-7798-7800-7802-7804-7806-7808-7810-7812-7814-7816-7818-7820-7822-7824-7826-7828-7830-7832-7834-7836-7838-7840-7842-7844-7846-7848-7850-7852-7854-7856-7858-7860-7862-7864-7866-7868-7870-7872-7874-7876-7878-7880-7882-7884-7886-7888-7890-7892-7894-7896-7898-7900-7902-7904-7906-7908-7910-7912-7914-7916-7918-7920-7922-7924-7926-7928-7930-7932-7934-7936-7938-7940-7942-7944-7946-7948-7950-7952-7954-7956-7958-7960-7962-7964-7966-7968-7970-7972-7974-7976-7978-7980-7982-7984-7986-7988-7990-7992-7994-7996-7998-8000-8002-8004-8006-8008-8010-8012-8014-8016-8018-8020-8022-8024-8026-8028-8030-8032-8034-8036-8038-8040-8042-8044-8046-8048-8050-8052-8054-8056-8058-8060-8062-8064-8066-8068-8070-8072-8074-8076-8078-8080-8082-8084-8086-8088-8090-8092-8094-8096-8098-8100-8102-8104-8106-8108-8110-8112-8114-8116-8118-8120-8122-8124-8126-8128-8130-8132-8134-8136-8138-8140-8142-8144-8146-8148-8150-8152-8154-8156-8158-8160-8162-8164-8166-8168-8170-8172-8174-8176-8178-8180-8182-8184-8186-8188-8190-8192-8194-8196-8198-8200-8202-8204-8206-8208-8210-8212-8214-8216-8218-8220-8222-8224-8226-8228-8230-8232-8234-8236-8238-8240-8242-8244-8246-8248-8250-8252-8254-8256-8258-8260-8262-8264-8266-8268-8270-8272-8274-8276-8278-8280-8282-8284-8286-8288-8290-8292-8294-8296-8298-8300-8302-8304-8306-8308-8310-8312-8314-8316-8318-8320-8322-8324-8326-8328-8330-8332-8334-8336-8338-8340-8342-8344-8346-8348-8350-8352-8354-8356-8358-8360-8362-8364-8366-8368-8370-8372-8374-8376-8378-8380-8382-8384-8386-8388-8390-8392-8394-8396-8398-8400-8402-8404-8406-8408-8410-8412-8414-8416-8418-8420-8422-8424-8426-8428-8430-8432-8434-8436-8438-8440-8442-8444-8446-8448-8450-8452-8454-8456-8458-8460-8462-8464-8466-8468-8470-8472-8474-8476-8478-8480-8482-8484-8486-8488-8490-8492-8494-8496-8498-8500-8502-8504-8506-8508-8510-8512-8514-8516-8518-8520-8522-8524-8526-8528-8530-8532-8534-8536-8538-8540-8542-8544-8546-8548-8550-8552-8554-8556-8558-8560-8562-8564-8566-8568-8570-8572-8574-8576-8578-8580-8582-8584-8586-8588-8590-8592-8594-8596-8598-8600-8602-8604-8606-8608-8610-8612-8614-8616-8618-8620-8622-8624-8626-8628-8630-8632-8634-8636-8638-8640-8642-8644-8646-8648-8650-8652-8654-8656-8658-8660-8662-8664-8666-8668-8670-8672-8674-8676-8678-8680-8682-8684-8686-8688-8690-8692-8694-8696-8698-8700-8702-8704-8706-8708-8710-8712-8714-8716-8718-8720-8722-8724-8726-8728-8730-8732-8734-8736-8738-8740-8742-8744-8746-8748-8750-8752-8754-8756-8758-8760-8762-8764-8766-8768-8770-8772-8774-8776-8778-8780-8782-8784-8786-8788-8790-8792-8794-8796-8798-8800-8802-8804-8806-8808-8810-8812-8814-8816-8818-8820-8822-8824-8826-8828-8830-8832-8834-8836-8838-8840-8842-8844-8846-8848-8850-8852-8854-8856-8858-8860-8862-8864-8866-8868-8870-8872-8874-8876-8878-8880-8882-8884-8886-8888-8890-8892-8894-8896-8898-8900-8902-8904-8906-8908-8910-8912-8914-8916-8918-8920-8922-8924-8926-8928-8930-8932-8934-8936-8938-8940-8942-8944-8946-8948-8950-8952-8954-8956-8958-8960-8962-8964-8966-8968-8970-8972-8974-8976-8978-8980-8982-8984-8986-8988-8990-8992-8994-8996-8998-9000-9002-9004-9006-9008-9010-9012-9014-9016-9018-9020-9022-9024-9026-9028-9030-9032-9034-9036-9038-9040-9042-9044-9046-9048-9050-9052-9054-9056-9058-9060-9062-9064-9066-9068-9070-9072-9074-9076-9078-9080-9082-9084-9086-9088-9090-9092-9094-9096-9098-9100-9102-9104-9106-9108-9110-9112-9114-9116-9118-9120-9122-9124-9126-9128-9130-9132-9134-9136-9138-9140-9142-9144-9146-9148-9150-9152-9154-9156-9158-9160-9162-9164-9166-9168-9170-9172-9174-9176-9178-9180-9182-9184-9186-9188-9190-9192-9194-9196-9198-9200-9202-9204-9206-9208-9210-9212-9214-9216-9218-9220-9222-9224-9226-9228-9230-9232-9234-9236-9238-9240-9242-9244-9246-9248-9250-9252-9254-9256-9258-9260-9262-9264-9266-9268-9270-9272-9274-9276-9278-9280-9282-9284-9286-9288-9290-9292-9294-9296-9298-9300-9302-9304-9306-9308-9310-9312-9314-9316-9318-932

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